

**Established 1887**

# U.K., Argentina Escalate Threats Over Falklands

*From Agency Dispatches*

**BUENOS AIRES** — Argentina and Britain on Thursday escalated the exchange of naval warfare over the Falkland Islands crisis.

But, despite the apparent hardening of positions, Argentina's foreign minister, Nicanor Costa Méndez said, "The danger of war is fading." He was speaking a few hours before Argentine armed forces commanders met to discuss the crisis.

Arriving from the United States, where he addressed a meeting of the Organization of American States and met with U.S. officials, Mr. Costa Méndez did not immediately explain the basis for his optimism about the dispute touched off by Argentina's seizure Friday of the Falklands.

The Argentine newspaper La Nación quoted a high military source as saying they still thought the chances of finding a peaceful solution were "about 50 percent."

**Special Command**

Argentina countered Britain's earlier announcement that it would blockade a 200-mile (320-kilometer) zone around the islands, saying the blockade would not affect supplies to the several thousand Argentine troops on the islands. They said new provisions would be air-dropped by planes escorted by fighters.

**Response to Blockade**

Argentina also said it was planning to call up some reservists of the army, navy and air force in response to the British blockade announcement.

It was not indicated when the reservists would receive orders to report for duty. A well-informed Argentine estimated the reserves might total about 50,000.

On Wednesday, Argentina's new military governor for the islands, known to Argentines as the Malvinas, was sworn in at a ceremony attended both by leading political officials and opposition figures.

A top-level delegation, including the acting foreign minister, Alfredo Saint-Jean, and former President Jorge Videla, flew to the islands to see Gen. Mario Menéndez take office in a ceremony broadcast nationwide by radio. The delegation included some of the rightist regime's harshest opponents.

Mr. Saint-Jean on Wednesday assured the country's 100,000 British and Anglo-Argentines that they had nothing to fear, though Britain has advised its nationals to leave Argentina.

"English subjects here will live with some restrictions which would be minimal and perhaps none at all," he said.

**Tass Criticizes Thatcher**

**MOSCOW (Reuters)** — Tass said Thursday that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain was guilty of "hypocrisy" for invoking emergency measures over the Falklands crisis after she had criticized martial law in Poland.

**Italy Imposes Embargo**

**ROME (Reuters)** — The Italian government, responding to a British request, imposed an embargo Thursday on arms and ammunition sales to Argentina, the Foreign Ministry announced.

## Haig Begins Talks With U.K. Leaders

Georgia and South Sandwich islands.

Along the southern coast, the military continued airlifting troops to the islands aboard the Hercules C-130 transport planes.

In London, Defense Minister John Nott told Parliament Wednesday about the blockade plans. On Thursday, in a U.S. far interview, he said, "As far as we are concerned, we will shoot first if any Argentine ship comes out. ... We will shoot from 0400 GMT on Monday."

The Defense Ministry said Thursday that the blockade would affect Argentine merchant ships — not just warships — carrying supplies or troops to the Falklands.

Mr. Nott hinted strongly that one or more nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarines were already near the Falklands. "We wouldn't have exposed that blockade from Monday morning unless we had the ability to implement it," he said.

**Main Force**

He said advance elements of the 40-ship task force were likely to arrive off the Falklands during the weekend, but the main force was not expected for about 10 days.

The Argentine military authorities, in announcing the special command, said, "The military command is at this time conducting self-defense in the face of any situation that could damage national security."

Argentine naval sources said a

**From Agency Dispatches**

**LONDON** — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. arrived here Thursday from Washington for talks on Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands and said he had no solutions to the crisis and that it was too early to say if a diplomatic solution could be achieved.

Mr. Haig said at Heathrow airport that the situation was very tense and difficult. "I don't have any American-approved solutions in my kit bag," he said, adding, "I'm going to do what I can to assist."

Mr. Haig's effort was given greater urgency Wednesday night as Britain declared that, beginning Monday, a 200-mile "exclusion zone" would be in effect around the Falklands, which are about 400 miles (640 kilometers) off the east coast of Argentina. Mr. Haig was scheduled to fly to Buenos Aires Friday morning.

Mr. Haig drove straight to the Foreign Office for preliminary talks with Britain's new foreign secretary, Francis Pym. An hour later, the two walked together to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office to continue the talks.

British sources said the leaders met in a "serious atmosphere," but the British gave no ground. They said Mr. Haig made no demands, while Mrs. Thatcher stuck to her position that Britain will not negotiate with Argentina unless it withdraws its troops from the islands as demanded by the United Nations Security Council.

Mrs. Thatcher also insisted that

the wishes of the 1,800 pro-British islanders would remain paramount in any negotiations.

Mrs. Thatcher told the House of Commons Thursday that Mr. Haig was in London to discuss the Falklands crisis as "a friend and ally," not a mediator between Britain and Argentina.

Her remarks appeared to underscore her Conservative government's insistence that Argentina withdraw from the Falklands as a first step toward a peaceful settlement.

She said that Parliament, which adjourned Thursday until April 19, would be recalled during the Easter recess if necessary.

British officials refused to say when the fleet sent to the South Atlantic was due to arrive in the area. The islands have been in British hands since 1833 and have about 1,800 inhabitants, most of them of British descent. Argentina has claimed sovereignty over the islands for many years, and it invaded the islands last week.

The Foreign Office said Mr. Pym welcomed Mr. Reagan's decision to send Mr. Haig as a mediator. But Mrs. Thatcher, responding to questions in the House of Commons, said:

"The phrase mediator has not been used because we made our position perfectly clear that troops must be withdrawn from the Falkland Islands as a first step."

The prime minister said Britain would "stand firm" on its demand

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## New Guatemala Junta Inherits Uncertainty

By Loren Jenkins  
*Washington Post Service*

**GUATEMALA CITY** — Although there was relief, even joy, here at the demise of the four-year rule of deposed President Romeo Lucas Garcia, there is discontent with the junta that replaced him and uncertainty about its stability and longevity.

Only two weeks after being propelled to power in a coup by young

by captains, lieutenants and majors, indicated that military power, at least, was held by the officers who commanded the troops, not with the generals who reputedly participated in abuses of power with the military-dominated governments that have ruled Guatemala for almost 30 years.

But the emergence of a junta of two generals and a senior colonel immediately after the bloodless overthrow of Gen. Lucas Garcia's government indicates that the military high command has moved to take political control, and again impose the authority of senior officers.

Aside from the mutual goal of getting rid of Gen. Lucas Garcia

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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## NEWS ANALYSIS

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military officers, a new triumvirate led by Guatemalan President Efraín Ríos Montt has been surrounded by public whispers of new plots, and new political maneuvers have become so commonplace that they no longer even make the front pages of Guatemalan newspapers.

"This thing is fragile, very fragile," said a senior diplomat in Guatemala City. "It is still much too early to predict just how things are going to work out."

There have been many signs of the junta's uncertain hold on power, such as refusals by military units in the field to accept new commanders and the failure to jail and try high-ranking officials of the former government, who were dismissed by the new junta for alleged abuses.

**"No One Is Completely Happy"**

"There is grumbling at almost every level of society and that is what keeps raising the prospects of a coup," said a diplomat.

"No one is completely happy with the junta, and that could be dangerous given the wide divergence of forces around the presidential palace."

At the root of the general uncertainty is confusion about where power lies in Guatemala, which has the largest population and strongest economy in Central America.

The coup on March 23, planned



Page CR

# U.K., Spain Delay Gibraltar Talks Because of Falkland Islands Crisis

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

MADRID — Spain and Britain agreed Friday to postpone opening the land frontier to Gibraltar and the start of bilateral negotiations on the future of the British colony because of the crisis over the Falkland Islands.

A communiqué issued here and in London said that the two countries had decided to put off the moves toward resolving one of Europe's oldest diplomatic quarrels from April 20 until June 23. But the two sides said that they remained committed to solving all of their differences over Gibraltar.

Argentina's seizure of the Falklands, a British colonial possession like Gibraltar, has aroused conflicting lines of opinion in Britain and Spain, and diplomats in London and Madrid concluded that the atmosphere of crisis was not propitious for discussing the eventual decolonization of the Rock. Britain has held the strategic Gibraltar peninsula in southern Spain since 1704.

Seeing a strong parallel between the Falklands and Gibraltar, the

Spanish press and much of the public have supported Argentina's invasion of the South Atlantic archipelago. Editorials have only barely mentioned the dictatorial nature of the Argentine junta or its use of force to press its claim to the islands which, following Argentine usage, are known here as Las Malvinas.

Under the pressure of this opinion, Spain abstained on last Saturday's United Nations Security Council motion calling for Argentina to withdraw from the Falklands, finding itself in the diplomatic company of the Soviet Union, Poland, China and Panama.

Although Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's government made clear its disapproval of the use of force in the dispute, Spain's abstention in the Security Council irritated British diplomats while patriotic fever was running high in Britain.

In January, after almost two years of talks, Spain and Britain agreed to the April 20 date for full negotiations between their foreign ministers at Sintra, outside Lisbon, and the lifting of the Gibraltar land blockade imposed by Spain in 1969.

The simultaneous moves were meant to be important steps toward integrating Spain into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as Gibraltar serves as a base for the alliance. Spain is expected to become NATO's 16th member this spring or summer, after European parliaments have completed ratifying its accession.

The opening of the frontier on April 20 would have been the most visible sign of movement on the Gibraltar question, but the Spanish had put greater emphasis on the talks to be held at Sintra the same day.

But, because of the Falklands crisis, Spanish diplomats feared that the new British foreign secretary, Francis Pym, would have been able to give only perfunctory attention to the Sintra discussions, which would have coincided with the arrival of the British naval task force in the South Atlantic.

Moreover, the Spanish suspected that, to satisfy her own public opinion, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher might have been tempted to take a hard line over Gibraltar to show that she was not readily relinquishing one colony to Spain at a time when she was trying to recover another one from Argentina.

Diplomats from both countries said it was hoped that in two months' time there will have cooled over the Falklands.

The confrontation over the Falklands has focused attention not only on Gibraltar. A Spanish government statement on the Falklands said that "the prolongation without real solution of these colonial situations established against the territorial integrity of countries, is a cause of tensions which can lead to conflicts like the current one."

While this language was obviously intended to refer to Gibraltar, non-Spanish diplomats observed that it could also be against the Spanish government's intentions — to be applied to Ceuta and Melilla, two Spanish enclaves on the northern coast of Morocco. Spain insists that Ceuta and Melilla are integral parts of the Spanish nation, but Morocco considers them colonies, like Gibraltar.



NEW GOVERNOR — Gen. Mario Menéndez of Argentina takes the oath of office in Port Stanley, capital of the occupied Falklands, to become the first Argentine governor of the islands.

## Experts Agree International Law Has Little Say in Falklands Clash

By Stuart Taylor Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As Britain and Argentina prepare to wage an undeclared war over the Falkland Islands, there is considerable talk in London of waging war but not of issuing formal declarations.

The Times of London pointed out in a recent article that a declaration of war might require international law to be applied to the Falklands and might lead to similar treatment of the 17,000 British subjects in Argentina.

Dispute of War Etiquette

This reflects the general dispute into which much of the traditional etiquette of armed conflict has fallen since World War II, not to mention that war is theoretically illegal under the UN Charter, except for cases of self-defense.

"Declarations of war are really obsolete both historically and legally," Andreas F. Lowenfeld, an international law professor at New York University, said Wednesday. "I'm sure Britain could declare war, but I'm not sure it wants to. Once it declares war, restraints are also off the other side."

There was no formal declaration of war when the United States sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to Vietnam or when it launched more than a dozen military expeditions in the Caribbean during this century.

Nor were there formal declarations of war when Britain and France invaded the Suez in 1956, or during many of the other big and small wars since 1945.

"Whether either side has formally declared war or not, it is a war," an Iranian presidential aide said in September, 1980, after Iraq invaded disputed territory. But while the Iranian-Iraqi war goes on, the two countries still maintain diplomatic missions in each others' capitals.

Several legal experts agreed that the Argentine invasion of the Falklands violated Article 2 of the UN Charter, adopted in 1945. Article 2 outlawed, at least in theory, the conquest of territory through force.

British officials have pointed to Article 51 of the charter as a potential justification for use of their fleet to retake the islands. Article 51 recognizes an "inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs."

Mr. Lowenfeld and other scholars agreed that this might provide a legal justification for Britain to use a blockade of the islands, for example, but not to bomb Buenos Aires.

Mr. Fisher, on the other hand, said that "self-defense should be defending something," and questioned whether it could justify military action to retake the islands now that Argentine occupation is an accomplished fact.

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## Haig, Starting London Talks, Says He Sees No Easy Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

for an unconditional Argentine withdrawal.

In an arrival statement, Mr. Haig said: "President Reagan has asked me to represent him in discussions with the United States' closest ally and friend and to seek a solution, if we can, in accordance with United Nations Resolution 502, which calls for a withdrawal of Argentine forces from the islands and a diplomatic solution to the problem."

He added: "I am not here to provide value judgments in public, but to assist."

Asked if he was hopeful of a diplomatic solution, Mr. Haig said: "It is too early to say."

British sources said Mr. Haig was informed about the naval

blockade around the Falklands before it was announced. They said that the announcement did not appear to cause great distress in Washington.

Mr. Haig met in Washington with Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez of Argentina, who said later he remained confident that a peaceful settlement could be achieved.

Meanwhile, in Washington, three Latin American governments asked the Organization of American States to help Argentina and Britain avoid an armed clash.

Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador said it was the duty of the organization of 28 hemispheric nations to "foster the creation of a climate of understanding" between the two countries.

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## In Guatemala, a New Junta Inherits an Old Uncertainty

(Continued from Page 1)

and his aides after last month's election, which was marred by widespread accusations of fraud, the aims of the young officers and their senior commanders seem to have been noticeably different.

The young officers' movement wanted quick and drastic changes — a purge of corrupt officers and policemen, quick new democratic elections in which no military officials would be allowed to take part, and an immediate change of Guatemala's tarnished image so it could become eligible for U.S. economic assistance.

The young officers consider that aid necessary to confront the leftist guerrilla insurgency in the countryside. Guatemala rejected it in 1977, to protest the Carter administration's criticism of the country's record on human rights.

Born-Again Christian

The senior officers, while wanting Gen. Lucas García's ruling contingent out at the end of a three-day conference on Palestine to call for the isolation of Israel but refrained from condemning the Egypt-Israel peace treaty.

This was seen by diplomats as a success for Egypt, which will recover the last part of Sinai at midnight April 25 under the 1979 treaty.

The conference communiqué was formally approved by foreign ministers of the nonaligned movement Thursday night at the end of the meeting here. It was completed after intense efforts to reconcile conflicting Egyptian and Palestinian views.

The agreement on a communiqué expressed only limited "concern" over Egypt's Camp David peace pact with Israel and omitted all criticism of the multinational Sinai peacekeeping force led by the United States. The agreement was reached in Thursday afternoon after an overnight session had ended in deadlock.

ideal candidate in 1974 whose victory was taken away from him by his military peers, and, for the past three and a half years, a born-again Christian evangelist who has devoted himself to preaching and teaching Bible school.

Saddled with two senior military officers in his junta, Gen. Ríos Montt also has the young coup leaders as advisers in his presidential office.

Gen. Ríos Montt's position has become even more precarious because of the emotional style of his leadership, which includes public pleas for the guidance of God in steering Guatemalan affairs. His television statements call for everyone in the country to undergo a spiritual and moral reform to allow for reformist policies, which he says can cut the ground from under the guerrillas.

"We must repeat. We have to change our morality," Gen. Ríos Montt said at a special gathering of senior civil servants this week. "All that was stolen, all that we here stole, we must give back in another way. We must give it back together or we will all be led away as prisoners."

Gen. Ríos Montt is having problems trying to steer a course between the young officers who brought him to power and his senior colleagues with whom he must share it, and his rule is being increasingly questioned by rightist politicians whom he has frozen out of his circle, as well as by the sup-



Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt

porters of Gen. Lucas García's government.

Moreover, appointments of new commanders have been resisted at least three times by units in the field, forcing Gen. Ríos Montt's junta to negotiate rather than command.

And despite a general crackdown on the secret police and allegedly corrupt officials in the Lucas García government, no formal charges have been placed against any military official in the previous regime. Relieved of their posts, the ousted generals have been forbidden to leave the country. None, however, is under arrest, and some have been moving around Guatemala. This has heightened rumors that there are new coup-making plans in progress.

While Britain announced that it would support the Argentine claim or the force of its appeal to the anti-colonial sentiments of many nations, the international lawyers and scholars who were interviewed agreed they cannot justify the invasion as a matter of international law.

Who Should Do What?

At the same time, Roger Fisher, a Harvard Law School professor of international law, said that the important function for international law was not to determine "who was right and who was wrong yesterday," but "what is the best process to go through to determine who should do what next."

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## New Press Attack Hints at a Ban of Solidarity

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland's official news media stepped up attacks Thursday on Solidarity, suggesting increased government opposition to reviving the independent labor union federation that has been suspended since martial law was instituted nearly four months ago.

In a lengthy commentary, Trybuna Ludu, the Communist Party newspaper, said, "It will be extremely difficult to find social and political reasons for the restoration of Solidarity and resumption of its activities if there are no reliable guarantees of its real and total transformation."

It was the clearest public indication given by the party newspaper since the military crackdown on Dec. 13 that the union movement

might be kept permanently disbanded.

Trybuna Ludu said Solidarity was created by opposition elements "who well knew from the outset that they were setting up a political body masked by a legal trade union."

"Nobody harbors any doubt that a segment of Solidarity's full-time staff and the union's political leadership is attempting to dabble in opposition activities," Trybuna Ludu said.

40 Leaders Sought

"In light of this, nobody can guarantee that should Solidarity regain its right to operate legally, these people would not resume their old practices," the article said. It added that authorities

could not be sure that the union's membership could regain influence on their organization and "reject extremists."

Trybuna Ludu said union activists who escaped arrest after the declaration of martial law were still carrying on "opposition activities." Police have a list of 40 names of union leaders who are being sought.

The article's charges were repeated in milder terms by two other newspapers, Rzeczpospolita and Zycie Warszawy.

The latest articles followed increased attacks by the authorities, who have described Solidarity's leaders as extremists who betrayed the trust of the union's 9.5 million members by trying to undermine Communist rule in Poland. On

Monday, officials released a report, published in Trybuna Ludu, that blamed the union for the nation's economic crisis.

Strike Called 'Ultimate Measure'

Authorities also issued a draft paper in February that would prohibit political activity by unions, and that would severely limit the right to strike. The paper said a strike would be the "ultimate measure" of protest. The right to strike was won by workers in agreements with Polish government officials after protests began in August, 1980, in the Baltic port of Gdansk.

The draft paper is to serve as a basis for national debate that authorities said would precede passage of an official trade union bill.

Some Solidarity leaders still in hiding, including Zbigniew Bujak, leader of the union's Warsaw chapter, have called for continued union activities to demonstrate Solidarity's presence.

Meanwhile, Polish press sources said that Solidarity's leader, Lech Walesa, was not allowed to receive his parish priest from Gdansk, after Western news organizations had published and broadcast smuggled pictures of him taken in the house near Warsaw where he is being detained.

## Egypt Averts Nonaligned Criticism

From Agency Dispatches

KUWAIT — Nonaligned countries agreed Thursday at the end of a three-day conference on Palestine to call for the isolation of Israel but refrained from condemning the Egypt-Israel peace treaty.

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Egypt, attending its first conference in an Arab capital that broke tradition with it after its 1979 peace pact with Israel, hailed the communiqué as "more than we expected."

The Egyptians, backed by moderate nations, succeeded in having cut from the final communiqué specific criticism of the 10-nation peacekeeping force that is to patrol the Sinai after the Israeli withdrawal.

The Palestine Liberation Organization

NEUILLY, France — Three paintings by Renoir, Picasso and Matisse were stolen from the home of Princess Luc de Furstenberg, the police reported Thursday. Two men with guns forced a housekeeper to let them into the villa in the Paris suburb of Neuilly, the police said. The princess was not at home. Officials said the value of the stolen objects could not immediately be determined.

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## Syria Denounces Iraq, Orders Its Border Closed

The Associated Press

DAMASCUS — Syria closed its border with Iraq Thursday, renewing a charge that its eastern Arab neighbor was involved in sabotage and terrorist activities inside its territories.

Political feuds between the two countries have been aggravated by Syria's support of Iran in its war with Iraq. A statement issued by the Interior Ministry said the closure of the 360-mile (600-kilometer) land border was immediate. It added that goods bound for Iraq would be stopped within seven days.

The ministry said the ban on travel between Syria and Iraq affects individuals, cars and trains and that orders had been issued to all border posts to "put it in effect immediately."

Syrians living in Iraq would be allowed to return to their country with their cars within 48 hours. Iraqi citizens "can leave Syria with their cars on the same period," the statement said.

Arab states on the Gulf receive a significant part of their imports, especially vegetables and food products from Turkey and Europe, overland through Syria and Iraq.

On his first visit to meet the political heirs of Tito, who died nearly two years ago, Mr. Gromyko this week acknowledged Yugoslavia's right to continue going its own way free of Soviet direction. This basic principle was reaffirmed in a joint communiqué issued Wednesday summing up two days of talks between Mr. Gromyko and Yugoslav government and Communist Party leaders.

The document cited a 1955 declaration recognizing the "different roads to socialism" that ended a bitter feud between the countries after Belgrade's expulsion from the East bloc in 1948.

Fierce Attack

But Yugoslav satisfaction at this endorsement was tarnished by a fierce attack that Mr. Gromyko launched against U.S. arms and foreign policies in a dinner toast a few hours after his arrival. Mr. Gromyko said that Washington was suffering from "nuclear fever" that was equivalent to adventurism and insanity.

He accused the United States of not trying to reach agreement at the negotiations in Geneva on curbing medium-range nuclear missiles and of planning to produce chemical weapons while at the same time spreading "dirty fabrications" that the Soviet Union had already used such arms.

For Mr. Gromyko's hosts the harsh words were an unwelcome departure from the protocol usually observed by visiting foreign diplomats here, observers said.

Direct attacks on third countries are normally avoided in deference to Yugoslavia's delicately balanced position between the world's two power blocs. Belgrade attaches

great importance to maintaining scrupulously correct relations with both Washington and Moscow.

There was no outward show of annoyance by Yugoslav officials and U.S. diplomats in Belgrade tended to play down Mr. Gromyko's attack as a display of bad manners. Mr. Gromyko returned to Moscow Tuesday.

Anti-Nuclear Campaigns

Mr. Gromyko presented Moscow's recently announced freeze on further deployment of nuclear missiles west of the Ural Mountains as an important initiative. And he urged nonaligned countries to throw their weight behind anti-nuclear campaigns in Europe and elsewhere, and to condemn U.S. action that he said threatened the independence and sovereignty of countries in Central America and the Caribbean.

Yugoslavia's response to the Soviet missile freeze was coolly correct and carefully phrased to avoid the appearance of taking sides in the East-West debate on nuclear disarmament. Belgrade viewed the Soviet move positively, in keeping with its policy of welcoming all initiatives aimed at halting the arms race, the joint communiqué said.

In the statement, both countries attached great importance to a special United Nations disarmament conference scheduled to be held in New York in early June. Mr. Gromyko ducked questions by reporters about a suggestion by President Reagan that Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev should attend the session so the two chiefs could meet.

On his first visit to meet the political heirs of Tito, who died nearly two years ago, Mr. Gromyko this week acknowledged Yugoslavia's right to continue going its own way free of Soviet direction. This basic principle was reaffirmed in a joint communiqué issued Wednesday summing up two days of talks between Mr. Gromyko and Yugoslav government and Communist Party leaders.

The document cited a 1955 declaration recognizing the "different roads to socialism" that ended a bitter feud between the countries after Belgrade's expulsion from the East bloc in 1948.

Fierce Attack

But Yugoslav satisfaction at this endorsement was tarnished by a fierce attack that Mr. Gromyko launched against U.S. arms and foreign policies in a dinner toast a few hours after his arrival. Mr. Gromyko said that Washington was suffering from "nuclear fever" that was equivalent to adventurism and insanity.

He accused the United States of not trying to reach agreement at the negotiations in Geneva on curbing medium-range nuclear missiles and of planning to produce chemical weapons while at the same time spreading "dirty fabrications" that the Soviet Union had already used such arms.

For Mr. Gromyko's hosts the harsh words were an unwelcome departure from the protocol usually observed by visiting foreign diplomats here, observers said.

Direct attacks on third countries are normally avoided in deference to Yugoslavia's delicately balanced position between the world's two power blocs. Belgrade attaches

great importance to maintaining scrupulously correct relations with both Washington and Moscow.

There was no outward show of annoyance by Yugoslav officials and U.S. diplomats in Belgrade tended to play down Mr. Gromyko's attack as a display of bad manners. Mr. Gromyko returned to Moscow Tuesday.

Anti-Nuclear Campaigns

Mr. Gromyko presented Moscow's recently announced freeze on further deployment of nuclear missiles west of the Ural Mountains as an important initiative. And he urged nonaligned countries to throw their weight behind anti-nuclear campaigns in Europe and elsewhere, and to condemn U.S. action that he said threatened the independence and sovereignty of countries in Central America and the Caribbean.

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## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Congressmen Arrive in San Salvador

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — A U.S. congressional delegation arrived here Thursday for a two-day visit as a Easter week hull in fighting between soldiers and Marxist-led rebels appeared to be taking hold.

The eight congressmen, including House Majority Leader James C. Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas, Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Clement Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin, and the chairman of the subcommittee on inter-American affairs, Michael Barnes, Democrat of Maine, immediately went into a meeting with ruling junta President José Napoleón Duarte.

The congressmen also were scheduled to meet ranking military officers and leaders of the five rightist parties and Mr. Duarte's Christian Democrats, who are trying to negotiate a "government of national unity." A making leader of the rightist Democratic Action Party Thursday said a final decision on the formation of a new government may not be announced before May.

### Arabs Seize Bethlehem City Building

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Hundreds of Arab students from Bethlehem University took over the town's municipal building for five hours Thursday in a protest against the beating of two university officials by an armed vigilante squad. The student said the vigilantes consisted of members of the Israeli-supported village leagues of the West Bank.

There have been a growing number of complaints by West Bank Palestinians that members of the league, armed by the Israeli Army ostensibly for self-protection, have been conducting vigilante operations to intimidate opponents and recruit support for the pro-Israeli Arab organization.

The mayor of Bethlehem, Elias Freij, and university officials negotiated an end to the siege as Israeli troops surrounded the building and sealed off access to the town. The students demanded that the Israeli occupation government disarm members of the village leagues, which were created as an alternative political force to counter West Bank mayors who openly support the Palestine Liberation Organization.

### CIA's Casey Cleared of Lobby Charge

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A Justice Department investigation has found that William J. Casey, director of the CIA, did not violate the Foreign Agents Registration Act while working as a lawyer representing Indonesia in 1976. Attorney General William French Smith said Thursday.

"At all times, the fact that Mr. Casey was representing Indonesia was made clear to those officials with whom he was dealing," Mr. Smith said. "The evidence does not support a conclusion that at any time Mr. Casey sought to persuade or influence officials to change any agency policy," he added.

The Washington Post had charged that Mr. Casey had lobbied the Treasury Department without registering as a foreign agent.

The investigation found that Mr. Casey's representation of Indonesia was limited to efforts to obtain an agreement with the Internal Revenue Service as to the changes necessary in Indonesian oil-production sharing contracts and the U.S. tax code so that the tax payments made under the contracts would be deductible under U.S. law.

### S. Africa Minister's Niece to Be Tried

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Hamchen Koomhof, the 27-year-old niece of South Africa's minister in charge of African affairs, Pieter G. Koomhof, has been charged under the country's anti-terrorism law after being detained by police since Oct. 12. Her trial has been set for April 19.

Miss Koomhof, a teacher, was not given bail and remains in custody, but she was allowed a visit from her 6-year-old son Monday for the first time since her arrest. She is charged with traveling to the state of Botswana, where her husband, Patrick Fitzgerald, lives in exile, and with being given an African National Congress code to pass to someone. The banned ANC is South Africa's main black nationalist party.

Her parents, Hendrik and Joan Koomhof, were also allowed to see her briefly. Hendrik Koomhof, a professor at the Institute for Medical Research in Johannesburg, is the minister's brother. He and his wife have played an active role in the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, a group that has organized protests against the detention without charges of a number of students and young trade unionists.

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4 Electrocuted in Missouri

The Associated Press

BRIDGETON, Mo. — A man, his son and two persons who tried to rescue them were electrocuted Wednesday after a gust of wind carried a citizens band radio antenna into a 7,200-volt power line. The man and his son were building the 30-foot antenna in their yard when the accident happened.

SMOLDERING LAVA — Steam rises from lava at the foot of the erupting Galunggung volcano in West Java. A child died after inhaling poisonous gases released by the eruption Sunday and three persons were hurt. More than 30,000 villagers were reported to have fled.



# Air Force Critics See Buildup As Unneeded and Uncreative

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After nearly a decade in which the Air Force insisted that it was falling behind the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration has ordered the service to embark on a major buildup in manpower, fighter planes, bombers and strategic missiles.

Critics in Congress argue that the administration's proposals are unselective, unnecessary and uncreative. They acknowledge that the bulk of the Air Force programs will probably be approved this year, but they say the debate will intensify in the years ahead.

The service's proposed growth in fiscal year 1983 over last year, beyond that needed to account for inflation, is 12.2 percent, which even Air Force officials term "impressive."

The key Air Force requests, such as the purchase of 100-B-1 bombers, the production of C-5 transport planes and the interim deployment of MX missiles, have caused controversy largely because of the billions of dollars involved. But there have also been broader congressional criticisms that touch the roots of the Air Force's missions and aims.

Such criticisms range from warnings that the Air Force is buying needlessly complex and expensive weapons to doubts that it actually needs the numbers of fighter planes and weapons sought by the administration.

## Transporting the Troops

Air Force officials say that in the next five years the service is striving to develop the ability to deploy troops and equipment quickly and on accelerating the deployment of fighter aircraft to "redesign the balance and reverse the erosion of our technological lead," according to Lt. Gen. Kelly H. Burke, head of Air Force research and development.

Those in Congress opposed to substantial increases in the military budget say that some key Air Force requests, such as the B-1 bomber, will probably be approved in the House and Senate.

"Programs like the B-1 have momentum," said Sen. Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, a member

of the Armed Services Committee. "Besides, my colleagues are leery about being perceived as anti-defense."

But other Air Force programs, such as the administration's interim plan to base MX missiles in existing silos, are expected to meet stiff resistance. The Senate Armed Services Committee has proposed killing the plan, but the House Armed Services Committee has approved funds for the interim basing. The issue is to be resolved in conference committee.

Congressional ambivalence about requests from the Air Force and the other armed services was underscored when the Senate Armed Services Committee, normally an ally of the military, cut \$3.2 billion from President Reagan's \$216 billion military budget.

## Plenty of Criticism

At this point, criticism of the Air Force abounds.

"We're looking for cost accounting, and I can't find any," said Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York and chairman of the Appropriations Committee's defense subcommittee. "Do they need the B-17 No. They're building a missile for the MX without knowing how it's going to be based."

Air Force officials insist the program in the proposed \$78.3-billion budget are critical for one key reason. As Alton G. Keel Jr., an assistant Air Force secretary, puts it, the Russians are "outproducing the U.S. in weapon systems about three to one, outinvesting the U.S. in weapons systems almost two to one and are extensively modernizing their air force with more and more capable aircraft."

At present, Air Force officials say, the Soviet Union has 7,300 fighter aircraft as against 3,800 in the United States inventory. Critics maintain that such a comparison does not take account of hundreds of allied planes.

Air Force officials also say the Soviet Union has fielded new generations of highly accurate intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched missiles and bombers and air defense systems. Some critics say the Air Force is

crying wolf in especially loud tones now because of the bountiful number of military dollars the Reagan administration is committed to seeking. Other members of Congress agree that the Soviet buildup causes anxiety but ask if the Air Force is making the most effective use of its money and manpower.

## Defense of the States

Air Force officials say the air defense of the continental United States is one reason offered for the major increase in money for tactical aircraft. With 70 to 80 planes in a wing, the Air Force now plans to expand from 36 wings to more than 40 by the early 1990s.

The budget includes \$1.8 billion for 42 F-15 fighters, which are designed to attack enemy planes, and \$2.3 billion for 130 F-16s, a lighter, less complex fighter.

Congressional aides ask several questions about the F-15s. If the nation wants to purchase planes to combat a Soviet bomber threat, why not buy the F-14 fighter, with its six highly effective Phoenix missiles? One reason offered is that the F-14 is a Navy plane, and its purchase would be anathema to the Air Force.

More significantly, why step up the purchase of F-15s to defend the United States when the bulk of Soviet nuclear weaponry is in its land-based missiles?

"Why not use a less expensive plane than the F-15?" Sen. Levin said. "Given the lack of capability of planes against the likely problem, missiles, why are we doing this?"

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Rosenberg, head of Air Force studies and analyses, insisted that the Soviet development of long-range Cruise missiles, which could be deployed on their bombers, made continental air defense especially crucial. "The F-15 is the only aircraft capable to get out and attack those Cruise missile carriers," he said. "We feel the F-15 can fulfill that role a lot better than the F-14."

The Air Force budget includes these highlights:

- A \$4.8-billion request for the start in production of a new version of the B-1 bomber called the B-1B. Plans for the bomber were shelved by the Carter administration, which said that the program would prove as vulnerable as the B-52s it was designed to replace.
- A total of \$887 million for 440 air-launched Cruise missiles to be mounted on B-52s and B-1Bs.

- A request for \$4.46 billion in money related to the MX intercontinental missile, up from \$1.97 billion in the fiscal year 1982. Although the administration has sought to deploy the MX temporarily in existing silos, the Senate Armed Services Committee has blocked the plan as unrealistic. At this point the questions of how and where to deploy MX missiles remain clouded.

- A request of \$860 million for the first two models of the huge C-5 cargo plane, part of an effort to tackle a key deployment problem: the rapid transport of equipment to far-off combat zones. The cost of buying a new air transport fleet during the next few years may total \$11 billion, Air Force officials say.

- The buildup of personnel to 640,000 from 580,000 over five years. Air Force officials are buoyed not only by the planned increases in personnel but also by the recruiting this year of the highest proportion of high school graduates ever, 92 percent. The nation's high unemployment rate makes military life more inviting to young people.

To some military analysts in Congress and elsewhere, the Air Force issues touch deep roots within the service's history and traditions. According to some military experts, there are at least three Air Force vying with one another for money. These are the tactical air force, which customarily receives the bulk of dollars and personnel; the strategic air force, largely B-52 officers, and the missile command, which deals mostly with the service's silo-based nuclear weapons.

"Each year, at budget time, they adjudicate among themselves, pulling and hauling, but never actually killing each other's pet program, making hard choices," said a military expert who served in the Carter administration.

## Trial of Hinckley Now Scheduled to Start on April 27

WASHINGTON — A U.S. District Court judge has set April 27 as the trial date for John W. Hinckley Jr., who is accused of attempting to assassinate President Reagan more than a year ago.

The trial, which will focus on whether Mr. Hinckley was sane at the time of the shooting, had been delayed for months while government prosecutors appealed a court ruling barring them from using certain evidence.

That issue was finally set aside this week when the U.S. Court of Appeals here said it would not review Judge Barrington D. Parker's decision that the evidence had been obtained in violation of Mr. Hinckley's constitutional rights. When the Justice Department announced that it would not seek further review of the matter in the U.S. Supreme Court, it cleared the way for Judge Parker to set a trial date.

Mr. Hinckley's father, John W. Hinckley Sr., had criticized the Justice Department for "dragging its feet" in the case and said: "We've been ready to go to trial since November." When Mr. Hinckley was arraigned on the charges in August, he waived his legal right under the U.S. Speedy Trial Act to a trial within 80 days.



President Reagan and his wife, Nancy, greet a group of children in Jamaica. They left Thursday for four days in Barbados.

## Reagan, in Caribbean, Assails Cuba, Offers Aid

From Agency Dispatches

KINGSTON, Jamaica — President Reagan has continued his strong criticism of Cuba, picking up the stage for his latest remarks a Caribbean nation that has turned from a strongly Socialist regime to a conservative, pro-business government.

Speaking Wednesday in Jamaica at the beginning of a five-day working vacation, Mr. Reagan offered friendship and economic aid as an alternative to Marxism, which he said led invariably to "deprivation and political repression."

Mr. Reagan accused Cuba of a "large-scale attempt to undermine democracy throughout the Americas, financed by its master across the sea," an allusion to the Soviet Union.

He said that the civil war in El Salvador "bears the imprint of this interference," but that voter turnout in the recent election there showed leftist rebels had little support.

## 'Economic Stagnation'

"The system of Marxist central planning has invariably led to economic stagnation and a loss of political freedom," Mr. Reagan said during a toast at Kings House, Jamaica's government building.

President Reagan was to wind up the business half of his working vacation Thursday at a meeting in Barbados with leaders from the Caribbean region. Missing from the working luncheon planned for Bridgetown, the capital of Barbados, was Grenada, an island U.S. officials say will be excluded from Mr. Reagan's aid program because of its close ties to Cuba.

The president left Kingston aboard Air Force One Thursday morning after an informal over-

## FBI Figures Show Crime Rate in U.S. Leveled Off in '81

WASHINGTON — The crime rate in the United States leveled off in 1981 after increasing for several years, according to preliminary FBI statistics for the year.

The figures, released this week, show that the number of serious crimes reported to the nation's police in 1981 was about the same as in 1980. The crime rate had grown by 9 percent in 1980 and 1979. The last year in which it had not grown was 1977.

The statistics showed that of the serious crimes counted, only robbery increased in 1981, going up by 5 percent. Murder was down 3 percent, forcible rape down 1 percent, aggravated assault down 2 percent, burglary down 1 percent, auto theft down 4 percent, and arson down 8 percent.

Administration officials and crime experts did not consider the 1981 statistics to be an indication that the nation is solving its crime problem, however. Associate Attorney General Rudolph Giuliani, noting that the 1980 crime level was the highest the FBI has recorded, said, "I'd like to say that after a year and a half of firmer law enforcement, the message is getting through to criminals, but I just don't know. It's still too early to tell."

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## Reagan, Rebuffing Foreign Service, Seeks More Political Appointees

By Jack Nelson  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a sharp rebuff to career Foreign Service officers, the White House personnel director has said that the Reagan administration seeks to name more, not fewer, political appointees as U.S. ambassadors.

"The question is not whether we have too many political appointees," the director, E. Pendleton James, said Wednesday in an interview. "We don't have enough. I fight in every case for a political appointee instead of a career officer if the political appointee is qualified."

The Reagan administration has come under fire from the American Foreign Service Association, which includes 5,000 active duty and 2,000 retired career officers, for naming an unusually large number of political appointees. The association contends that the vast majority of those appointees are "relatively undistinguished as public figures."

But Mr. James argued that political appointees generally are better ambassadors because they have access to the president and White House officials. "Access is everything," Mr. James said, "and career officers don't have it."

## Reagan's Stamp

Mr. James' remarks reflected the strongest drive made by any recent president to politicize the Foreign Service. He called it part of a concerted effort to stamp President Reagan's philosophy on the government and to remove from key posts all Democrats and Republicans who do not share the president's philosophy.

Mr. James was sharply critical of the career officers. "They represent their own constituency and hierarchy — their fellow civil service officers," he said. "They rise through the federal civil service system, going along, not rocking the boat within the State Department."

Most career Foreign Service officers are Democrats, Mr. James said, noting that the Democrats have controlled the White House for 12 of the past 30 years.

Other recent presidents also have been criticized by career diplomats, some foreign policy specialists and politicians on the ground that they named too many political appointees as ambassadors. But Mr. Reagan has put a larger proportion of noncareer officers in ambassadorial posts than any president since World War II, according to the American Foreign Service Association.

Of 96 ambassadors appointed by Mr. Reagan, 56 of them were career officers and 40 were political appointees, for a percentage ratio of 58-42, according to Mr. James. Before the Carter administration, the ratio was about 70-30.

in favor of career officers, and under Mr. Carter it was about 73-27.

Mr. James said that career officers "are just perpetuating their own myth of their supreme capabilities, fostering their own promotional ladder," when they urged that a higher percentage of career officers be named to ambassadorial posts.

The value in having a political appointee as an ambassador, he said, is that he can communicate quickly with the president.

"Let's say you're the best country," Mr. James said. "Would you rather have a U.S. ambassador who knows the minutiae of the operations of the State Department, such as export quotas, or one who has political contacts and can get a Jim Baker or Ed Meese or Mike Deaver or Al Haig on the phone and make contact with the president?" he asked, referring to the top three White House advisers and the secretary of state.

He was particularly irked by statements by Malcolm Toon, former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, in an interview in the current issue of the Foreign Service Association magazine, the Foreign Service Journal. Mr. Toon said the Reagan administration was using U.S. diplomatic posts as a dumping ground for defeated politicians and Republican financial backers.

Mr. Toon, who retired in 1979 after 30 years as a Foreign Service officer, singled out four Reagan appointees for particular criticism:

- The ambassador to Mexico, John A. Gavin, whom he called a "Hollywood actor, and not a very good one at that."

- The ambassador to Britain, John J. Louis, a businessman and Republican financial backer whose "only qualification for the job is that he speaks English," Mr. Toon said.

- The ambassador to France, Evan G. Galbraith, a financier whose main qualification for his job is that he speaks French and is a friend of [former President Valéry] Giscard d'Estaing, who is out of power and is considered the archenemy of the man who is running the country."

- The ambassador to Italy, Maxwell M. Rabb, a New York banker "who speaks no Italian in a country where the ambassador must speak the language to have an impact."

Mr. James strongly defended all four of the ambassadors.

"What's wrong with Jack Gavin in Mexico?" he asked. "He gets excellent ratings. The bottom line is that the Mexicans know he has access to the White House."

Although it would be preferable for the ambassador to Italy to speak Italian, Mr. James said, "it is not essential."

Mr. James said that all four ambassadors have been well received in the host countries.

Los Angeles Times correspondents said diplomatic officials in those countries generally agreed, except in the case of Mr. Rabb. The officials gave this assessment:

- Mr. Gavin — After a rocky start, he has established a close rapport with the Mexican government and is now regarded as a popular choice.

- Mr. Louis — He is generally regarded as a hard-working man who tries his best to keep on top of his job. British officials regard him as intelligent.

- Mr. Galbraith — Although his qualifications for the post are not evident, he gets along well with the French and has a large circle of acquaintances in business and banking circles in Paris. The issue of his supposed friendship with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is considered overblown.

- Mr. Rabb — His impact in Rome has been minimal. He is said to lack depth in international affairs. He is respected, however, for his administrative abilities and for a sincere effort to learn.

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## Sakharov's Health Plea Is Ignored, Wife Says

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, has reported that the Soviet physicist and human rights activist has been rebuffed by the Soviet Academy of Sciences in his bid to gain admission to a special sanatorium for treatment of a recurrent heart ailment.

Mrs. Bonner, who traveled to Moscow from Gorky, the industrial city 250 miles east of the capital where Mr. Sakharov is serving an indefinite term of administrative exile, said Wednesday that the 60-year-old Nobel Peace Prize laureate made his request to the academy in February. Although he was stripped of all other honors when he was banished from Moscow in January, 1980, Mr. Sakharov remains a full member of the academy, the elite body of Soviet science. The academy admitted Mr. Sakharov in 1953 as its youngest full member for his work in the development of the Soviet hydrogen bomb.

Mrs. Bonner said that Mr. Sakharov addressed his appeal to Anatoli P. Alexandrov, the 79-year-old president of the academy, saying that he believed that a rest in one of the sanatoriums to which academy members have access would help him recover from the strains of the hunger strike that he and his wife undertook late last year. The 17-day fast ended when Soviet authorities bowed to the couple's demand for an exit visa for their daughter-in-law, Liza Alexeyeva, who now lives in the United States.

Mrs. Bonner said that the letter

went unanswered. She said she had followed up by calling Mr. Alexandrov's office when she was in Moscow in several weeks ago, only to be told by a secretary who left the telephone to check into the matter that "there can be no discussion of this matter." She said Mr. Sakharov had subsequently sent a telegram to the academy president, again without response.

Mrs. Bonner said that Mr. Sakharov had suggested in his letter that he be admitted to one of the sanatoriums used by the academy in the Moscow area or in the Baltic republics and had explicitly stated that he was not seeking permission to travel to an institution in the Crimea or the Caucasus, warm-weather areas that are favorite vacation spots. Under the terms of his restriction, the physicist is forbidden to travel outside Gorky.

Mrs. Bonner described herself as fully recovered from the hunger strike. But she said that her husband, although he had regained the weight he lost during the fast, was "not in very good health." She said Mr. Sakharov suffered recurring spells of dizziness and headaches that she said she took to be linked to a heart problem that dates from a stroke he had in 1975. "For several years, the physician has taken medication to combat the ailment and has avoided strenuous exercise."

Mr. Sakharov has refused to seek the assistance of local physicians in Gorky, Mrs. Bonner said, because during the hunger strike he came to the conclusion that they were under the control of the KGB, the state security police.

Mrs. Bonner said that after their release from the hospital in December, they returned to the small apartment in an outer suburb of Gorky assigned to them by the KGB and resumed the restricted routine they had previously followed. She said a uniformed police guard was posted outside the apartment door 24 hours a day.

She said Mr. Sakharov had resumed the theoretical work on the origins of the universe that he has pursued since his banishment to Gorky, and had recently mailed a new treatise on the subject to the Institute of Physics, an academy body that arranged the publication of three previous essays written in Gorky.

## Soviet Activist Recants

MOSCOW (AP) — Alexander A. Bolonkin, a former Soviet human rights activist who has spent 10 years in prison and exile, appeared on Soviet television Wednesday to recant.

Mr. Bolonkin charged that Soviet dissidents worked with "Western special services" and circulated "slandorous and lying documents" to foreign correspondents in Moscow. "I promise to atone for my guilt against my homeland through honest work," Mr. Bolonkin said.

The 49-year-old aviation engineer assailed Mr. Sakharov, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the novelist who was exiled in 1974, and Ivan Kovalyov, who last Friday was given a term of five years in a labor camp and five years in internal exile for dissent activities. Last May, Mr. Sakharov made an appeal for support for Bolonkin when it appeared that his prison sentence might be extended. He was later released.

## Reagan Invites Soviet Exiles To a Luncheon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has scheduled a White House luncheon May 11 with a group of Soviet dissidents living in the United States. They include Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the Nobel prize-winning author who was refused a White House invitation when Gerald R. Ford was president.

According to informed sources, some in Congress wanted Mr. Reagan to meet with Mr. Solzhenitsyn alone. The writer became a symbol in Mr. Reagan's unsuccessful 1976 campaign for president after Mr. Ford, on advice from his secretary of state, Henry A. Kissinger, avoided a personal meeting with Mr. Solzhenitsyn when he first took up residence in the United States in 1975.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger apparently sought to avoid provoking leaders of the Soviet Union, who consider Mr. Solzhenitsyn an enemy because of his books denouncing the Soviet period of Russian history and revealing in detail Stalin's system of prison camps.

In 1975 and 1976, Mr. Reagan assailed Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger for avoiding Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

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## A Factitious Symmetry

What a peculiar phrase President Reagan uses to describe his distress over Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands from Britain. "We're friends of both," he says.

That is surely a perverse description of the American people's relations with the two countries. Put aside history, and a common language and culture. Forget Argentina's support for Nazi Germany during World War II, which ceased only when the Allies were clearly winning. And ignore Argentina's cynical courtship of the Soviet Union with wheat sales and a complicitous alliance at the United Nations whenever questions concerning human rights arise. All that aside,

what Reagan seems to be saying is that when someone is mugged on a crowded street he aims to make peace without distinguishing between assailant and victim.

It is a welcome, if fragile, sign that there are some people in the State Department, at least, with the elemental sensitivity to challenge such crude symmetry.

The president is surely right to offer his good offices to help avoid a violent conflict. He is wrong even to imply that there was no mugging, or that democratic Britain and Argentina's military junta have an equal claim on American esteem and affection.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Knowledge and Growth

As the quarrel over budget deficits continues, it is useful to take a step back and try to remember how the United States got into this mess. The endless deficits now stretching ahead are largely the result of the huge tax cut last summer, and the huge tax cut was intended to generate capital investment in the economy. It was based on the view that the economy's mediocre performance in the late 1970s was the effect of capital starvation.

There is no evidence that the tax cut has affected the rates at which people are saving and investing. But there is a larger question that Americans need to consider as they listen to this debate. Exactly how important is capital investment, in relation to the other things that contribute to economic growth? And what are those other contributors?

Edward F. Denison of the Brookings Institution began looking into those questions more than 20 years ago when John F. Kennedy, running for the presidency, raised the charge that the United States had the lowest growth rate among all the industrial countries. Mr. Denison has done most of his work on the period 1948-1973, which everyone now cites as the happy days of high growth to which America longs to return.

He concludes that capital was certainly important to that growth rate, being responsible for about one-sixth of it. But that is smaller than the contribution made by the improvement in the level of formal education in those years. That raises a question of policy. Since education makes the larger difference, how

sensible is it to legislate tax and budget cuts promoting capital investment at the expense of the schools and universities?

Many influences affect the growth rate, Mr. Denison found, but by far the largest is one that he calls, in a special meaning of the word, knowledge. That refers not only to the new technology developed in conventional research and development work. More broadly it is the society's ability to generate ideas, absorb information and put them to work rapidly. In considering the economy's lower growth rates since 1973, Mr. Denison concludes that the rise in oil prices has little to do with it; nor does a shortage of capital. The biggest drop appears to have been in that subtle and mysterious process by which Americans develop knowledge and begin to use it in their businesses and daily lives.

Increased capital investment can help lift productivity and economic growth rates. If other factors remain equal. But it will do more harm than good if it is achieved only by plundering public budgets at the cost of schools, laboratories and libraries. Tax cuts are not a formula for growth in an advanced industrial democracy if they eliminate the funds for student aid and job training. For the past year, the federal government has been in the grip of the conviction that severely reduced budgets are essential to healthy economic growth. But current experience fortifies all the familiar reasons for thinking that precisely the opposite is true.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Two American History Lessons • A Need for Deterrence

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — A baby girl who was born on the day the United States entered World War I would have celebrated her 65th birthday last week. Her grandson who was born on the day President Kennedy ordered the first Special Forces into Vietnam would celebrate his 21st birthday next month. The difference in the two world wars explains a great deal about why Ronald Reagan is having such difficulty dealing with the "nuclear freeze" movement.

The hypothetical grandmother's father went to war in France while she was an infant. In her mid-20s, her husband, brothers or suitors went to fight in Europe or the Pacific. In her middle years she had younger relatives in Korea and Vietnam.

Her grandson has never had to think seriously about being conscripted into military service and sent off to a foreign battlefield. The draft ended when he was 10.

When he came home from his junior year at the state university for his grandmother's birthday party, he told her he and his friends were going to give her the best present possible: They were lifting their voices to demand a halt to the nuclear arms race.

Wonderful, she says, but let's also remember to keep the peace.

From the perspective of their lives, the grandmother and the president both speak of war, and not just a particular weapon of war, as the affliction of mankind. They remember the false hopes of the 1920s, the belief that the democracies had won "the war to end wars." They saw that false peace shattered because the democracies failed to keep their enemies in military check.

As adults they participated in the debates at the end of World War II that made America for the first time the guarantor of a military alliance in Europe and Asia, aimed at deterring a third world war. In their eyes, that alliance and its military strategy have been an extraordinary success.

In the grandmother's eyes, and in Ronald Reagan's, the success of that policy is what makes it possible for her grandchildren to undertake their anti-nuclear crusade. They see the nuclear deterrent as the source of the tenuous equilibrium that has been maintained since the start of the atomic age.

The nuclear freeze movement and what it represents are not to

be scorned. The instinct that underlies it represents the profound human revulsion against the horror which these massive weapons are designed to inflict.

Were they not so horrible, they would not deter. Because they are horrible, they must be disciplined.

The American people have understood that paradox from the beginning. For the most part their government has acted on that understanding — from the first Baruch-Lithell atomic control plan, through Eisenhower's "open skies" proposal, Kennedy's nuclear test-ban treaty, Nixon's SALT-1 agreement, Ford's Vladivostok talks and Carter's negotiation of SALT-2. It is that continual reach for rational controls on the nuclear arms race that has made it tolerable for people to live in the shadow of the terrible weapons that enforce our shaky hold on peace.

Reagan himself indicated an understanding of this feeling in his speech on nuclear arms control last autumn. Unfortunately, he came to office saddled with a position of partisan opposition to the SALT-2 agreement. Since becoming president he has embraced the even shakier proposition that the Russians now have such an edge that America must delay strategic arms control until it "catches up," whatever that may mean.

This debate cannot be left at the level of ideology where the MX missile, with no launching sites, is competing against the nuclear freeze, with no deterrent strategy. The president of the United States has to educate a new generation on the need for the nuclear deterrent, and the need to keep that deterrent under restraint. If he can't do it, let him find a grandma who will.

NEW YORK — Alexander M. Haig Jr., a former general now acting as secretary of state, may know about military strategy but he does not seem to know or care much about history.

If he did, he would not have been branding for the past 15 months the Haig-Reagan model of the "Big Stick" as the primary instrument of United States policy in Central America.

He would have known that he was re-enacting a scenario that throughout this century has proved to be counterproductive and self-defeating. Too frequently it has made the name "Yankee" a hated symbol of domination and repression and has consistently promoted both the growth of revolutionary guerrilla movements and the radicalization of social reform.

The large turnout in the Salvadoran election was a welcome victory for the democratic process. But Gen. Haig deduced himself if he thinks it was also a justification and endorsement of the fatuous policy of aggressive intervention by the United States on one side of a civil war.

Whoever would have been the winner in that election, it was clear from the start that there was going to be one sure loser. That loser could only have been the United States. Thanks to the Haig-Reagan policy, it became indissolubly linked in the eyes of Central Americans and the world with the controlling military forces of the right in El Salvador.

Uncompromising U.S. support of the Duarte government's refusal to negotiate with the guerrillas prior to the election may have looked good ideologically. In reality it marked the United States as more interested in proving the eternal rightness of Haig's hard-line, outworn theories about Central America than in ending the slaughter in El Salvador.

The boycott of the election by all parties to the left of right-center and the resultant ominous strength shown by the rightist forces, and the fact that the United States has been a blind ally of the right in El Salvador's hope for a peaceful future cloudier than ever. Obsessed by a blindly rigid "anti-Communism" that in the Western Hemisphere demonstrably promotes what it theoretically opposes, the Haig-Reagan policy stands as a dismal echo of a dismal past.

In Guatemala in 1954, the United States government engineered the forcible overthrow of a leftist but democratically elected regime on the usual pretext that the Communists were taking over the coun-

## • Big Sticks Recoil

By John B. Oakes

Since then, one right-wing dictator has followed another. All possibility of liberal reform was squelched in the terrorism that culminated in a farcical election last month that already has spawned a new military dictator who claims to speak with the voice of God. Surely the United States bears no small share of responsibility for the sordid, bloody mess that Guatemala is in today.

What about Sandinista Nicaragua, whose open support of El Salvador's leftist guerrillas and whose own military buildup with Cuban and other Communist aid have been elevated by Haig to the status of a full-fledged global crisis?

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Sandino, who was murdered by orders of the first Somoza, died nearly 50 years ago, but his memory is not lost on Central Americans and on Nicaraguans in particular. Perhaps if Haig were a little more mindful of this history, he would be less surprised by the present Sandinista government's suspicion of the United States and by its eagerness to obtain arms from Cuba, the Soviet Union or anywhere else it can find them.

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The bankruptcy of the Haig-Reagan bully-boy policy in Central America is already evident in El Salvador and Nicaragua. By paying a little more attention to history, even at this late hour, it is still possible that the United States can prevent history from repeating itself. By showing a preference for negotiation over domination, it may still be possible to prevent the further deterioration of U.S. influence in Central America, in Mexico and among the Western allies.

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## Jean Sablon Tends His Garden of Song

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jean Sablon is a walking advertisement for retirement. "You know my life is short now," he said, looking like someone who has come to terms with short time, "and although I sometimes miss contact with audiences, I love my garden very much and, well, you have to stop someday."

Sablon introduced "C'est si bon" and "Ma vie" into the United States, and was the first singer to translate such U.S. hits as "It Might As Well Be Spring" ("C'est le printemps") into French. In the 1930s, '40s and '50s he established himself as the "French Bing Crosby" in U.S. show business.

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## Fiction Factories

By Herbert Mitgang  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The traditional portrait of the artist as writer shows him or her creating in splendid isolation, far from the mad-dog crowd or the commercial marketplace. As, as the recent death of Harriet Stratemeyer Adams at 89 reminded the world of letters, the portrait is not always accurate.

Far from pursuing some private muse, the putative author of the Nancy Drew series and other juvenile favorites with brand names such as the Hardy Boys, Tom Swift, the Bobbsey Twins and the Rover Boys presided over what amounted to a small writing factory. Established by her father, Edward Stratemeyer, in 1905, the Stratemeyer Syndicate employed free-lance writers to do touch-up work on some stories or stamp out entire books that were published under several pseudonyms used by Mrs. Adams. They sold millions of copies throughout the world.

The Stratemeyer Syndicate, still going strong, is only one of many companies that employ professional authors and editors to write books according to tried and true specifications. While jobs for such workshops do not have the prestige of individual authorship, they are hardly looked down upon in publishing circles.

Historically, the most famous literary workshop was probably run by Alexandre Dumas père, who, so the story goes, wrote his historical novels (beginning with "The Three Musketeers") with a succession of collaborators and anonymous helpers.

The current Literary Market Place, the "Yellow Pages" of book publishing, lists 300 companies under "consulting and editorial services," a latter-day euphemism for writing factories, or "packagers." The big ones promise to deliver "complete editorial and production services, writing projects, book and jacket design, educational, trade, fiction, and they are courted by even the most respectable publishing houses.

Promising Ideas  
To strike a deal, publishers approach the packagers with what they hope are commercially promising ideas and the workshops supply the writers and produce the books. In many cases, the packagers develop their own ideas.

Probably the best-known U.S. writing factory is Book Creations Inc., run by Lyle Kenyon Engel out of a cluster of Tudor-style buildings in Canaan, N.Y., under the self-confident slogan of "When Better Books Are Built, Book Creations Inc. Will Build Them!"

The best-known product built by the firm was the Bicentennial series of novels written by John Jakes for Jove Books. Jakes' eight-volume Kent Family Chronicles, beginning with "The Bastard" in

1974 and continuing through 200 years of well-researched U.S. political (and sexual) history, sold a total of 35 million copies. Engel splits all income from books, advances are reported to writers at \$15,000. In 1982, he and his staff of 23 editors and promotion people plan to construct 125 paperback novels in 31 series.

Because of the research involved, Jakes' novels each took a year or more to write. But short formula fiction of fewer than 200 pages can be written in a few months by a skilled professional. Not all ideas turn out to be blockbusters. Engel's "Dracula" series was aborted after six books; "Nick Carter" is pressing onward.

"Books and Investing"  
Another major publishing factory is Richard Gallen & Co., which keeps a staff of 30 busy in a New York office. Gallen established his firm five years ago, combining "two of my interests — books and investing." Last year he helped publish 100 titles and expects to double the number this year.

Romances for all ages are the current publishing phenomenon, and although they're produced for publishing houses rather than small factories, the writing is done very much on assembly-line principles. Silhouette, a paperback publisher of romances, gives its writers marching orders that specify the ages of heroes and heroines, what the plots should be, even what the Other Man and Other Woman should look like. As for the love scenes, the manual directs, "It is all right for the hero and heroine to go to bed together, although they should not make love before they are married."

An official at Harlequin of Toronto, which, as the pioneer in the field, commands a lusty share of the romance market, said that, even in a recession, "we are selling books like soap." Most other paperback publishers have followed with romance lines. Jove Books has a series called "Secrets of Love" and Ballantine Books plans a line this summer called "Love and Life."

How do the mostly anonymous authors of romances and other collectively produced literary commodities feel about their labors? One such fiction writer, who also publishes respectfully reviewed books under his own name, said, "You get well paid for about two months' work on a book, it's good craftsmanship, and you're not putting anything on the line that takes away from your own stuff."

For others, employment in writing factories can be a way of putting bread on the table while they dream of making it big so they never have to do formula work again. Meanwhile, all are following the admonition of Samuel Johnson: "No man but a blockhead ever wrote except for money."



John Jakes

## Woolgathering Profits

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

REYKJAVIK, Iceland — There are moments that change a man's life. For Tom Holton, a Californian, the first came when he espied Hanna Johannsdottir, an Icelandic woman, on the ski slopes near Lake Tahoe in 1956.

The second occurred six years later when the newly married couple visited Iceland and the American saw the herds of unusually colored sheep — earth tones of off-white, beige, brown and black.

"I had never seen sheep like that anywhere in the world," Holton recalls. "That long, long hair and all those colors." From those encounters arose Hilda Ltd., which designs, makes and sells Icelandic sweaters and other woolen goods that have become a major export for this land of 230,000 people. Last year, Hilda's sales to the United States and Europe jumped to \$6.6 million — compared with \$450,000 in 1974, when the Icelandic sweater first began to catch on. The Holtons, who run Hilda together, say sales increases have been running about 30 percent a year.

In the early 1960s Iceland exported few finished wool products. The Holtons roamed from village to village on the volcano-strewn island attempting to standardize a cottage industry.

"There were no size standards in existence, and the coordination between sleeves and body was totally haphazard," said Holton, 49, who was in the Navy before embarking on his Icelandic adventure.

"We worked a lot at home, and

## Bonn Opera Picks Up Momentum

By Andrew Clark  
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Operatic life here is picking up momentum. The city theater, now under ambitious new management, has received a sudden flush of attention from the federal Culture Ministry. The aim is to elevate the performing arts in Bonn to a level not too remote from that of other capitals by casting off the mantle of what is still a heart of a provincial town, bringing in stars and kicking the pockets of the government and diplomatic communities.

The people of Bonn have come out smiling. The municipal purse is providing a third of the new budget of 34 million marks (about \$14 million), while the federal government contributes the rest. This puts the theater on a par financially with some renowned and much more spacious houses, though still short of the sums poured into opera at Munich and Berlin.

The new *Intendant* at Bonn is Jean-Claude Riber, formerly of the Grand Théâtre de Geneva. He has abolished the traditional ensemble system of most German theaters,

whereby a large repertoire is kept going from season to season by a nucleus of salaried principals. In its place comes the *stagione* system, limiting each season's repertoire to a fixed number of new productions.

The weakness of the new policy is that it shuffles the best productions prematurely, panders excessively to the star system, and — for this season and next, at least — features only the safest box-office works. But it has already put the general standard of performance on a much higher footing.

Although Riber is a stage director, the best productions in his first year have been the work of guests. Nikolaus Lehnhoff's "Così fan tutte" has been most successful so far, thanks to astute casting, a witty and refreshing conception of the work and economical, inventive designs by Marco Arturo Marelli.

The most recent production, "Manon Lescaut" — which will feature Renata Scotti in the title role in several later performances — is almost entirely in the hands of Italians. Luca Ronconi, who produced Stockhausen's "Donnerstag" last year in Milan, evidently recognizes the dangers posed by the broken-backed structure of Puccini's first successful work, whose multiparented libretto makes the last act difficult to pull off.

Ronconi keeps a tight rein on the dramatic impulse of the plot, toning down the impact of Manon's arrest in Act II, painting a vivid cameo in the Act III harbor scene and transforming the final act of grief and despair into the emotional climax of the evening.

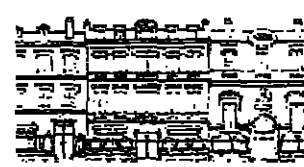
The first three acts were

hampered by Mario Gargiula's pretty but overambitious designs and Ronconi's inability to give the chorus more than a stationary role. The coach station in Act I, for example, was quaint but threw everyone into slow motion. Manon's accommodating bed was the unlikely center of attention in Act II, and the cramped harbor scene in Act III was an attempt to take a leaf out of Canaletto.

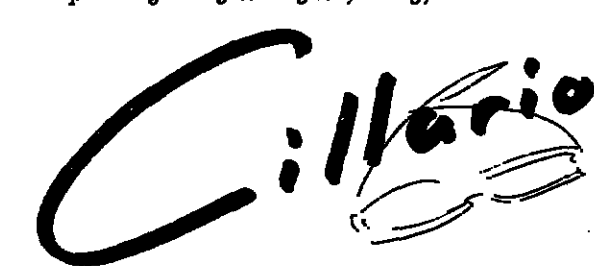
Everything was stripped away for Act IV, set behind gauze in a misty void broken only by a dimly spotlighted cluster of the remains of a deserted wagon. The enveloping atmosphere of this simple and highly evocative setting struck to the heart of the passionate exchanges between two lovers at the nadir of their life and fortune.

It also offered unrestricted appreciation of the vocal artistry and acting skill of Mara Zampieri and Giorgio Lamberti in performances that withstood the closest scrutiny. Zampieri captured Manon's bewitching coquetry, and the power and accuracy with which she struck the most difficult notes confirmed her reputation as one of the most promising Italian sopranos on the international stage. Lamberti's handsome Des Grieux was more masculine than most, his rich, clear tenor soaring effortlessly after an initial tendency to attack excessively below the note.

The orchestra of the Beethovenhalle — matching the achievement on stage with luscious string tone and some exquisite wind solos — was directed by Gianfranco Masini, with an emphasis on crisp attack and sweeping crescendos that gave the performance a strong foundation. "Manon Lescaut" continues in Bonn through June.



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## Einstein's Theory Challenged Again

By Thomas O'Toole  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Einstein's general theory of relativity is being challenged once again, this time by three astronomers from the University of Arizona who said they have found that the sun is not a perfect sphere as Einstein assumed it was when he developed his theory in 1916.

In a report presented Tuesday to a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society in Dublin, Arizona's Dr. Henry A. Hill said he, Dr. Philip Goode and a graduate student, Randall Bos, used a solar telescope in the Santa Catalina Mountains northeast of Tucson to observe that the sun's edge were fluctuating in the way the sun's edge darkens at the equator that strongly suggest the sun's equator is bulging and its north and south poles are flat. If true, that means the sun is more oblate than it is spherical.

"We believe we've found that the sun's interior spins once every 3.5 earth days, a brand new discovery that means the sun is spinning seven times faster in its interior than it is on the surface," Dr. Goode said Tuesday from Tucson. "The solar exterior's spin rate is once every 25.4 earth days, a fact that has been known for some time."

Dr. Goode's observation is a fresh challenge to Einstein's theory of relativity. There are two key elements to the theory — one, that light from a distant star will be bent by the gravitational pull of the sun, and the other, that the sun's gravitational pull will have a distinctly measurable effect on the way the innermost planet, Mercury, revolves around the sun.

The numerous experiments conducted in the last 12 years to see if starlight is bent by the sun's pull all have verified Einstein. Two experiments showed that light from distant quasars was bent by the

sun's gravity in just the way Einstein predicted, another that pulsar light did the same thing. A fourth experiment showed that radio signals that landed on Mars in 1976 were bent in the same way by the sun's gravity when Mars was on the other side of the sun from Earth.

More recent experiments bouncing radar signals off the planet Mercury back to radio antennas in California, Massachusetts and Puerto Rico also have verified that Mercury moves around the sun in just the way that Einstein said it would. The Arizona experiment is a challenge to these experiments as well as to Einstein.

"If the interior of the sun is rotating as rapidly as we say it is, then it makes an important contribution to the way Mercury orbits the sun," Dr. Goode said by telephone from his office in Tucson. "Einstein's theory of how Mercury orbits the sun is based on the assumption that the sun is a perfect

sphere, which we do not believe it is. We think there is a 95 percent chance that there is a problem with Einstein's theory."

If there is such a thing as a scientific jury, it is nowhere near agreement with Dr. Goode and Dr. Hill that Einstein's theory is in trouble. "There is still enough uncertainty with planetary orbits that nobody has measured Mercury's orbit with enough precision to say what it really is," said Dr. John D. Anderson of California's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which has conducted many of the experiments to verify Einstein. "I accept the Arizona results but their deduction of solar oblateness is still theoretical, making their challenge to Einstein even more theoretical."

Most of the scientific discoveries that Einstein predicted in 1916 go unchallenged. The atomic bomb, nuclear energy, high-energy particle accelerators, fusion energy and precise long-distance space travel all are the results of Einstein's theory of relativity. What happens if he is proved a little bit wrong? Not much. Our atomic clocks might be off by an infinitesimal fraction of a second. Beyond that, said Dr. James Peebles of Princeton University, where Einstein taught, very little will change.

In 1965, Justice Tobriner wrote the court's opinion in a case called *People vs. Dorado*, holding that police must warn suspects of their rights to silence and to legal counsel. A year later, in *Miranda vs. Arizona*, the U.S. Supreme Court reached the same conclusion, and the term "Miranda Rights" was born.

In *Marvin vs. Marvin*, he ruled that unmarried partners who live together could sue for division of the property when they separate, a proceeding that came to be known as "palimony."

Raymond L. Crowley  
ST. LOUIS (AP) — Raymond L. Crowley, 86, an editor whose work helped the St. Louis Post-Dispatch win Pulitzer Prizes, died Tuesday. As the paper's city editor, he directed reporting campaigns earning the newspaper the Pulitzer Prizes in 1948, 1949 and 1951.

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ROME (NYT) — Mario Praz, 85, a critic, essayist and art collector who specialized in the literature of the Baroque and Romantic periods, died March 23.

Brenda Benet  
LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Brenda Benet, 35, who for four years played the scheming, often hysterical Lee Williams in the television soap opera "Days of Our Lives," shot and killed herself Wednesday, the police said.

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From Agency Dispatches  
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## Adm. Paul Auphan of France Dies

United Press International

PARIS — Adm. Paul Auphan, 87, who had been held responsible for scuttling the French fleet in 1942 in Toulon to save it from Nazi capture, but later was sentenced to life in prison for having served the Vichy government, died Tuesday, his family said Thursday.

Adm. Auphan was navy chief of staff under Marshal Philippe

received a suspended term of five years. His civil rights were returned to him five years later "for his services to the Resistance." His military title was restored in 1956.

Helen Lawrenson  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Helen Lawrenson, 74, a journalist who created a sensation in 1936 with "Latins Are Lousy Lovers," her first Esquire article, died Monday at her Chelsea apartment in New York after an apparent heart attack.

Mrs. Lawrenson wrote extensively for Esquire and 45 years ago was the first woman contributor to that magazine. Born Helen Brown, she had also written as Helen Brown Norden before her 1939 marriage to Jack Lawrenson, a co-founder of the National Maritime Union, who died in 1957.

Marshal Pavel Rotmistrov  
MOSCOW (AP) — Marshal Pavel Rotmistrov, 82, a World War II hero and commander of Soviet troops in Germany after the war, has died, Tass reported Wednesday.

Marshal Rotmistrov commanded a tank brigade in the battle of Moscow and later headed the Fifth Guards tank army in the battle of Kursk. After the war, he became chief marshal of Soviet armored forces.

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## British Jews Say Neo-Nazis Want To Hide Genocide

Reuters

LONDON — A British Jewish organization said Thursday it would urge parliaments around the world to outlaw attempts by rightist extremists to erase from history books the Nazi genocide of 6 million Jews.

The Institute of Jewish Affairs in London said denial of the Nazis' extermination of Jews had recently become one of the most important weapons of neo-Nazi propaganda.

The institute's director, Stephen Roth, said national parliaments should follow the initiative of the West German government, which he said had proposed making it a criminal offense to deny the facts of genocide.

An institute member and Conservative Party politician, Ivan Lawrence, told reporters: "The radical right-wing elements who threaten not just the ethnic minorities but the democratic order as a whole realize that the strongest motive of resistance to their movements and ideas is the memory of the Nazi horrors, and therefore these must be wiped off the slate of history."

Mr. Lawrence said books and pamphlets attempting to "revise" knowledge of recent history had appeared in growing numbers.

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Algerian (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Lithy (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00
Africa, ex-Fr. comm. (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Luxembourg.....	\$ 5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00
Africa, others (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Malagasy (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Malta (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Austria..... Sch.	2,700.00	1,350.00	736.00	Mexico (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Belgium..... B.Fr.	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	Morocco (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Bulgaria (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Netherlands..... Fl.	\$ 406.00	203.00	112.00
Canada (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Norway (air)..... N.Kr.	\$ 810.00	405.00	225.00
Cyprus (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Pakistan (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Czechoslovakia (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Poland (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Denmark (air)..... D.Kr.	\$ 990.00	495.00	270.00	Polynesia, French (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00
Egypt (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Portugal (air)..... Esc.	\$ 7,200.00	3,600.00	1,980.00
Ethiopia (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Romania (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Finland (air)..... F.M.	\$ 810.00	405.00	225.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00
France..... F.F.	720.00	360.00	198.00	South America (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Germany..... D.M.	360.00	180.00	102.00	Spain (air)..... Pes.	12,692.00	6,300.00	3,528.00
Great Britain..... £ St.	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	Sweden (air)..... S.Kr.	\$ 810.00	405.00	225.00
Greece (air)..... Dr.	7,200.00	3,600.00	1,980.00	Switzerland..... S.Fr.	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Hungary (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Tunisia (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Iraq (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Turkey (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Ireland (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	U.A.E. (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Ireland..... £ Ir.	720.00	360.00	198.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Israel (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	U.S.A. (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Italy..... Lire	144,000.00	72,000.00	39,600.00	Yugoslavia (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Kuwait (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Zaire (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
				Other Eur. Count. (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00



# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

## Market Summary

### Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones Industrial	2,458.14	2,448.14	2,458.14	+10.00
Dow Jones Transportation	1,158.14	1,148.14	1,158.14	+10.00
Dow Jones Utility	1,158.14	1,148.14	1,158.14	+10.00

### Market Diaries

#### NYSE

Volume	Value	High	Low	Close	Change
1,158,140	\$1,158,140	2,458.14	2,448.14	2,458.14	+10.00

#### AMEX

Volume	Value	High	Low	Close	Change
1,158,140	\$1,158,140	2,458.14	2,448.14	2,458.14	+10.00

### NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE Composite	1,158.14	1,148.14	1,158.14	+10.00

### Standard & Poors Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Standard & Poors 500	1,158.14	1,148.14	1,158.14	+10.00

### AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
AMEX Composite	1,158.14	1,148.14	1,158.14	+10.00

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones Bond	1,158.14	1,148.14	1,158.14	+10.00

### 12 Month Stock

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Bond

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Dividend

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month P/E

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Yield

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Beta

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Volatility

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Correlation

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Momentum

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Liquidity

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Leverage

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Solvency

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Profitability

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Efficiency

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Reliability

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Consistency

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Stability

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Durability

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

### 12 Month Viability

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

## WINSTON CHURCHILL

The Comic Opera seizure of 84 Royal Marines, 2,000 civilians and 1,000,000 sheep by a motley armada of Argentine military forces, highlights the fact that the plot is a temporary illusion, that the primary reason for the cowardly invasion of the Falkland Islands is the lure of possible oil and gas fields.

The "past is prologue," still, one wishes we could resurrect Sir Winston Churchill. If "Winnie" were alive today, he'd inhale a Cuban cigar, sip some sherry, and then belch General Galtieri's mock macho fluff back to port.

Our current letter reviews the impact that the Falkland contretemps may have on both mini-macro and major powers. Will another oil crisis eventuate, sky rocketing the share of oilfield oil equities above previous stock market highs?

In addition, our researchers discuss a low-priced, emerging oil stock that could catapult into prominence, emulating the success of petro-lewis, which escalated from under \$0.50 a share to over \$39. Current quote, \$11.

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## 12 Month Stock

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	158.14	157.14	158.14	+1.00
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AT&T	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00
GE	115.14	114.14	115.14	+1.00

64	SJUNB	.85c	8.5	219	10	9%	10		
84	SJUNR	14.4%			19	8%	8	—	1%
354	Sndrs	.64	1.5	14	42%	42%	42%	42%	1%
13%	SAndrR	1.68	11.8	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	1%
11	SFeind	5	6.1	4	1382	16%	16%	16%	1%
17	SerWei	1.20	4.3	7	4	27%	27%	27%	1%
5%	SouRE	.20c	2.8	3	7%	7%	7%	7%	1%
9%	SouEIP	1.28	12.7	9	108%	108%	108%	108%	1%



## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### Conoco Reports Oil Find in Dutch North Sea

LONDON — Conoco said Thursday that a group led by its Continental Netherlands Oil unit has made a significant oil discovery in the Dutch North Sea.

The well was tested at a rate of 3,228 barrels daily from a depth of 6,140 feet, the company said. The well was drilled to 8,300 feet. Conoco said further drilling is needed to determine the discovery's extent.

Conoco, the operator, has a 30-percent stake in the group drilling in the block. Cities Service Netherlands Petroleum has 15 percent, Louisiana Land & Exploration 15 percent, Petroland 12.5 percent, Nederlandse Aardolie Maatschappij 12.5 percent, Participatie-Maatschappij Oranje-Nassau 7.5 percent and Den Norske Stats Oljeselskap 7.5 percent.

### IBM Disputes Judge's Right to Reopen Suit

NEW YORK — International Business Machines has said that a federal judge who last month ordered new hearings on a U.S. antitrust suit against the company no longer has jurisdiction over the case and thus should not attempt to conduct further proceedings related to it.

In January, stating that the case was without merit, the government dropped the 13-year-old lawsuit, which alleged that IBM had monopolized the general-purpose computer market.

The federal judge who presided over the trial, David Edelstein, has scheduled a hearing for May 19 on a motion by a Washington lawyer, Philip Stern, that Assistant Attorney General William F. Baxter should have disqualified himself from acting on the case because of an alleged conflict of interest. Mr. Baxter worked briefly as a consultant for a law firm serving IBM.

### Chrysler Offers Free Maintenance on Autos

DETROIT — Chrysler has heated up the automotive marketing war by promising car buyers in the United States free maintenance, rust protection and basic repairs for five years or 50,000 miles.

Chairman Lee A. Iacocca said Wednesday that the program, which excludes the trucks and cars Chrysler imports from Japan, will last "for perpetuity" if it succeeds in raising sales. If sales stay stagnant, he said, Chrysler will try something else. The company is ending its cash-rebate program.

Mr. Iacocca refused to say what the program would cost but described it as more expensive than rebates.

The program is more than twice as long as the two-year, 24,000-mile warranty and free-maintenance program on most Ford Motor models, though Ford said its basic repair warranty is broader than Chrysler's. GM has avoided such programs but is offering car loans carrying interest of 12.8 percent.

### Loan-Risk Provisions Reduce BHF Earnings

FRANKFURT — Record provisions for lending risks at Berliner Handels & Frankfurt Bank contributed to a 7-percent decline in 1981 group net income, a spokesman said Thursday at the bank's annual press conference.

BHF's group writedowns and provisions rose to 86 million Deutsche marks from 32.3 million DM in 1980, even though writedowns on securities fell to 13.2 million DM from 22.6 million DM. Higher refinancing costs at BHF's installment credit subsidiary, Frankfurter Kredit-Bank, also contributed to the earnings decline, the bank said.

BHF said that risk provisions for domestic credits exceeded provisions for international business but that the largest single amount put aside was for credits to International Harvester. More than 20 percent of BHF's loans to Poland have been covered, the bank said.

## Sotheby's Plans Staff Cuts, Shuffles Top Management

LONDON — Sotheby's Parke Bernet Group, the world's largest auction company, has given its top management a major shakeup and taken a number of steps to cut costs in an effort to overcome recent financial difficulties.

Hurt by continuing high interest rates and by the recession, Sotheby's has recently seen a decline in sales, a result in part of the absence of any major art collections to be sold at auction.

Consequently, as chairman Lord Westmorland said in announcing the changes Wednesday, directors of the company expect "a sizable decrease in the group's net auction sales, compared with last year."

Profit for the financial year that ended last August came to nearly £6.5 million.

Sotheby's, which has been the focus of takeover speculation, plans to reduce staff by up to 20 percent by July, when the company's half-year figures will be released.

Lord Westmorland said that Gordon Brunton has been named to replace him as the group's chairman. Mr. Brunton is chief executive of the International Thomson Organisation, a publishing concern, and has been a Sotheby's director for four years. Lord Westmorland will remain as a director.

Graham D. Llewellyn, who was appointed group chief executive in December, will remain in that position.

Julian Thompson will replace Lord Westmorland in the positions of chairman and chief executive officer of Sotheby's Parke Bernet & Co., London. As the head of the Chinese department, he has been in charge of the highly successful Far Eastern art sales in Hong Kong.

Jesse Wolff, a senior partner of the company's U.S. law firm, Weil, Gotshal & Manges, and a Sotheby's director for four years, will become group deputy chairman.

John L. Marion remains chairman and president of Sotheby's Parke Bernet, New York. James J. Lally, who has been director of all North American sales of Oriental works of art since 1974, will join Fred H. Scholtz as an executive vice president of the New York operation.

Peter C. Wilson, the guiding force behind Sotheby's growth from the late 1950s until he stepped down as chairman in 1980, has been named honorary life president.

Meanwhile, Christie's International, Sotheby's major competitor, reported Wednesday that its turnover for 1981 was £33.9 million, up from £30.9 million in 1980. Sales were up slightly internationally to £185 million from £175 million in 1980. The figures include commissions paid by buyers and the turnover also includes the commissions paid by sellers.

John A. Floyd, chairman of Christie's, said pretax profit declined 24 percent in 1981, after seven years of increases. He attributed the decline to inflation, competition and a slackening of demand in the art market.

### Swiss Prices Rose in March

BERN — Swiss consumer prices in March rose 0.2 percent from February and were up 4.7 percent from a year earlier, the government said Thursday. The year-to-year rise was 5.3 percent in February.

## Bank of America, Chase and Others Plan Network of Automatic Tellers Across U.S.

By Robert A. Bennett  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Twenty-six U.S. banks, including three of the nation's largest, have announced plans to link their automatic teller operations so that customers could use the cash machines of any of the participants, anywhere in the country.

The biggest members of the Plus System group, announced Wednesday, are San Francisco's Bank of America, the largest U.S. bank, New York's Chase Manhattan Bank, the third largest, and Chicago's Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust, the seventh largest.

"It's another stone out of the regulator's dike," said Frederick S. Hammer, a senior vice president of Citicorp, which criticized government regulations prohibiting banks from offering a full range of banking services across state lines.

Because of those laws, customers will not be allowed to use the Plus System to make deposits in machines outside their own states. Customers outside of their states will, however, be able to obtain cash and transfer funds from one account to another.

Some other major banks and Visa and Mastercard, which plan the major bank credit-card franchise, say they plan to establish similar networks. Other banks, however, say they are still not convinced the service is needed.

Edward D. Miller, a senior vice president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the fourth-largest U.S. bank, said it and First Interstate Bancorp. have been

## Japan Denies Self-Imposed Curbs On Semiconductor Exports to U.S.

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japanese government and semiconductor company officials said Thursday that there is no plan within this company to restrict exports.

Manabu Kuwase, a spokesman for Hitachi, added, "There is no plan within this company to restrict exports."

Fujitsu, Hitachi and Nippon Electric are the three big Japanese producers of 64K-RAM chips. The Japanese producers now hold about 70 percent of the world market for this type of device. In the past, the U.S. semiconductor industry has claimed that the Japanese companies are "dumping" their 64K-RAM chips in the U.S. market, that is, pricing them below the cost of production.

The Japanese have denied vigorously that they are dumping their products in the U.S. market. Sharp price declines over the last year or so, which have antagonized U.S. companies, are the result of aggressive competition, not unfair trade practices, the Japanese said. Meanwhile, the Reagan administration is studying whether the U.S. industry should be given government protection from the Japanese competition, based partly on the theory that maintaining a strong domestic industry is a matter of U.S. national security.

While the Ministry of International Trade and Industry has never asked the Japanese producers to restrict exports, it has warned the companies not to pursue any price-

don't intend to reduce exports of the 64K-RAMs."

Some stock analysts saw the active trading as an encouraging sign. "It is fairly remarkable that the volume has been building all week despite the bad weather in the East and the long weekend ahead," Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said.

Analysts noted that over the past several days trading has slowed when the market declined and picked up during rallies, suggesting that investors are optimistic for the near term.

Serge J. Enni, vice president for institutional investments at Edward A. Viner & Co., said many investors apparently are beginning to believe that the nation's economic outlook is not as bleak as it has been portrayed. Mr. Enni said many seem convinced that tax cuts will stimulate the economy, that interest rates will decline and that inflation is under control. He said that if such beliefs are borne out, "it could spur the Dow Jones aver-

ing strategy that might be viewed as dumping. MITI officials said that their own investigations of the U.S. charges found that the Japanese companies have never dumped their 64K-RAM chips in the U.S. market.

Industry officials said that there is a shortage of 64K-RAMs and that this situation could have given some purchasers the mistaken impression that exports are being throttled.

The reason these chips are temporarily in short supply is that the industry has only recently begun producing them in large volume, at the same time that computer manufacturers are switching over from 16K-RAMs to the larger 64K-RAMs.

## Prices on Wall Street Gain in Active Trading

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Thursday in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, fractionally lower at the outset, closed 6.09 points higher at 842.94. The average fell 3.24 points Monday, added four Tuesday and slipped 2.47 Wednesday.

Advances led declines, 834-533, among NYSE-listed issues traded, and volume widened to about 60 million shares from the 53.13 million traded Wednesday.



Malcolm Baldrige

## Franc Is Battered As Dollar Surges

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — The U.S. dollar gained against most European currencies Thursday, pounding the French franc to a new low.

The dollar was boosted by high U.S. interest rates and expectations that increases in the U.S. money supply will force U.S. rates even higher.

Many traders said they had been taken by surprise by the suddenness of the dollar's appreciation.

The dollar rose in Paris to 6.3130 francs from Wednesday's official quote of 6.2670. It was the French currency's weakest level since the introduction of the new franc in 1958. The Deutsche mark also gained in Paris, to 2.6068 francs from 2.6008 Wednesday.

The Bank of France sold both dollars and marks to support its currency. The dollar closed at 6.3125 French francs in London, and was trading at 6.3125 in New York as well.

But dealers said pressure on the franc was not as strong as last month when the bank spent \$1.6 billion to quell speculation on a devaluation.

Dealers said, however, that France's rising trade and balance-of-payments deficits, its large domestic budget deficit and higher inflation than West Germany are bound to force a devaluation soon.

"There is a lot of pressure either to devalue the franc now or to get out of the (European Monetary System) snake temporarily," a French dealer said.

The French Budget Ministry said Thursday that France's budget deficit was 39.2 billion francs (\$6.2 billion) at the end of February, compared with 21.67 billion at the end of February, 1981.

In London, the dollar closed higher at 2.4220 Deutsche marks, against 2.4135 DM Wednesday, and the British pound closed at \$1.7577, compared with Wednesday's close of \$1.7625.

In Frankfurt, the Bundesbank did not intervene as the dollar was fixed at a seven-month high of 2.4195 DM after 2.4082 DM, dealers said.

In Milan, the dollar opened at 1328.75 lire compared with 1323.55 lire Wednesday. This was a record opening for the dollar, topping the previous high at Tuesday's start of business of 1326.25.

### Gold Price Up Sharply On Syrian Statement

NEW YORK — The price of gold spurted in New York Thursday after the Syrian government said it had closed its border with Iraq, dealers said.

The bullion price rose \$9.50 from its starting quote to \$359 an ounce. On the Comex, the April contract was up \$12.80 at midsession to \$363, while the June contract was \$10.30 higher at \$367.30. In London, gold had closed at \$354.90 an ounce in very quiet trading.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 8, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	L.L.	Gld.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.61	4.78	110.85	62.46	3.2528	17.84	5.89	135.34	23.25
Bombay	45.70	85.30	18.979	7.259	2.035	7.84	5.29	122.00	29.30
Frankfurt	2.61	4.78	110.85	62.46	3.2528	17.84	5.89	135.34	23.25
London	1.758	4.78	110.85	62.46	3.2528	17.84	5.89	135.34	23.25
Madrid	1.659	3.377	6.40	1.647	0.204	0.204	0.204	0.204	0.204
New York	1.758	4.78	110.85	62.46	3.2528	17.84	5.89	135.34	23.25
Paris	6.313	11.085	23.25	62.46	3.2528	17.84	5.89	135.34	23.25
Porto	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
1 ECU	0.989	0.989	0.989	0.989	0.989	0.989	0.989	0.989	0.989
1 SDR	1.0095	1.0095	1.0095	1.0095	1.0095	1.0095	1.0095	1.0095	1.0095

	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.
Swiss	1.489	1.489	1.489	1.489	1.489
Australian	0.925	0.925	0.925	0.925	0.925
Canadian	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Denmark	0.207	0.207	0.207	0.207	0.207
Finland	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
French	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157
German	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025
Italian	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025
Japanese	0.0095	0.0095	0.0095	0.0095	0.0095
Spanish	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37
Swedish	0.136	0.136	0.136	0.136	0.136
Swiss	1.489	1.489	1.489	1.489	1.489
Thai	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.022
U.K.	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
U.S.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
West German	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025
Yugoslav	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.25

## OPEC Panel to Review Recent Cuts in Output

The Associated Press

VIENNA — OPEC President Mana Said al-Oteiba will chair a meeting here of the oil ministers of Venezuela, Algeria and Indonesia to discuss the current situation in international oil markets on April 20, the OPEC Secretariat said Thursday.

At their conference here last month, OPEC ministers set up a commission comprising the four ministers to supervise production cuts decreed during the meeting.

In a move to halt pressure on oil prices worldwide, the ministers agreed in March to limit production of the 13-nation cartel to 17.5 million barrels a day, and Saudi Arabia announced a separate cutback of its output by 500,000 barrels a day.

The commission's April 20 findings will be submitted to the next ministerial conference in Quito, Ecuador, May 20. The OPEC Secretariat said the meeting here would be a session of the committee, not of all OPEC ministers.

Meanwhile, Nigerian President Shehu Shagari was quoted Thursday by the Nigerian press agency that some oil companies have reversed plans to suspend purchases of Nigerian oil. He did not name the companies.

Mr. Shagari said the companies reacted to threats by some OPEC members to blacklist Western oil companies that reduced their purchases in Nigeria.

The issue of whether the companies should drop those purchases contracts became the central battleground between OPEC and its major customers. Because Nigeria's economy is ailing, it is vulnerable to oil company pressure to break ranks with OPEC and reduce prices below its current level of \$35.50 a barrel. The oil companies say they can purchase similar quality North Sea crude for \$31 a barrel.

## EEC Seeking Quotas on Feed Imports

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The EEC Commission Thursday confirmed it is seeking a tariff quota of 3.3 million tons for imports of maize gluten feed into the community, after which imports would be taxed on the same basis as cereals imports.

A spokesman for the commission said it was also seeking a tariff quota for manioc imports in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which together with the voluntary limitation accord with Thailand would aim to stabilize imports below 6.6 million tons.

The commission will seek a mandate from EEC governments to start talks with relevant trading partners to implement the moves, the spokesman said.

Corn gluten feed imports into the EEC rose to around 3.3 million tons in 1981, of which around 95 percent came from the United States, from 800,000 tons in 1974.

They could increase further because of the development of the isoglucose and ethanol industries in the United States, while prices were being held down because of U.S. subsidies for alcohol production.

France has led a campaign for limits on imports of cereals substitutes such as maize gluten and manioc, which it says displace EEC-produced cereals in animal feeding stuffs.

### Suzuki, India in Car Talks

NEW DELHI — Negotiations are under way between India and Suzuki Motors, Japan, on producing a small car in India, Industry Minister N.D. Tiwari told the Indian Parliament Wednesday.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States	1981	1980
Chemical New York		
1st Quarter	1982	1981
Operating Profit	22.2	23.9
Per Share	2.43	2.24
Net Income	61.7	59.9
Per Share	2.17	2.20
Dividend in April, 1982	0.59	0.59
United Telecommunications		
1st Quarter	1982	1981
Revenue	571.4	524.2
Operating Profit	199.8	199.8
Per Share	0.64	0.62
West Germany		
BHF Bank		
Year	1981	1980
Balance Sheet	21,020	20,290
Profits	21.65	36.33

### European Gold Markets

	April 8, 1982	April 7, 1982
London	320.50	320.50
Paris (12.5 M)	320.50	320.50
Official Gold for London, Paris and Luxembourg	320.50	320.50
London and Paris (12.5 M)	320.50	320.50
London and Paris (12.5 M)	320.50	320.50

### Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	Price	Open	High	Low
March	320.50	320.50	320.50	320.50
April	320.50	320.50	320.50	320.50
May	320.50	320.50	320.50	320.50
June	320.50	320.50	320.50	320.50

### Valuers White Weld S.A.

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Tel. 31 02 51 21 21

## Highlights of the year 1981

For our Group, 1981 was a highly successful period. Earnings rose by 22.7%, our capital reached US\$ 920 million and new offices were opened in Singapore, London, Athens, Buenos Aires, Monte Carlo and Los Angeles.

Our strategy of matching the interest rate sensitivity on assets and liabilities stood us in good stead, and throughout the year we continued to refine our treasury management systems. This, combined with cautious lending, enabled us to achieve a significant increase in net interest despite difficult economic conditions and unpredictable interest rates.

The Boards of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A. and Republic New York Corporation have announced that they are studying the possibility of an amalgamation. Founded by Trade Development Bank in 1966 with a capital of US\$ 11 million, Republic now accounts for nearly half the Group's total capital and earnings. An amalgamation would be a logical step to simplify the Group's corporate structure and concentrate its capital resources in one banking enterprise. However, before taking such an important step, both Boards would have to be satisfied that the interests of clients and minority shareholders

would be protected and that the amalgamation is acceptable to the regulatory authorities. We have therefore formed a study group to make a detailed investigation before making a final recommendation to shareholders.

The Board is recommending a dividend of US\$ 1.40 per share, compared with the regular dividend of US\$ 1.00 per share paid last year, to which was added an anniversary bonus of US\$ 0.25 per share.

16th March, 1982  
EDMOND J. SAFRA  
Chairman



Location of Trade Development Bank Holding headquarters in Luxembourg

## Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1981

Before provision for proposed dividend

Assets	31st December 1981	31st December 1980	Liabilities	31st December 1981	31st December 1980
Cash, balances and advances to banks	4,089,996	3,512,061	Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	10,867,681	8,918,509
Bank certificates of deposit	1,975,500	711,856	Accrued interest payable	189,635	142,660
Precious metals	199,837	409,128	Other liabilities	116,456	108,517
Financial paper	2,301,514	1,823,207		11,173,782	9,169,486
Government and municipal bonds (USA and UK)	426,551	656,736	Capital and loan funds		
Floating rate bonds	504,968	231,544	Loan funds due:		
Other bonds and securities	688,922	326,147	from one to two years	1,812	18,896
Customer current accounts and advances	2,036,446	1,774,634	from two to five years	93,524	14,900
Investments	28,190	28,828	from five to fifteen years	187,475	118,381
Fixed assets	108,298	85,622	over fifteen years	105,825	172,869
Accrued interest receivable	241,701	157,464	Minority interests	180,012	160,988
Other assets	94,056	102,424	Shareholders' funds:		
			Share capital	24,835	24,751
			Reserves	360,696	297,421
			Total shareholders' funds	385,529	322,172
			Total capital and loan funds employed	12,093,999	9,977,661
			Letters of credit, acceptances and guarantees	481,052	508,983

1980 figures have been restated to conform with 1981 presentation.

	For the year ended 31st December	1981	1980
Net earnings after taxes, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US\$ 000)		85,478	74,834
Including exceptional profit		78,005	65,655
Earnings per share:			
Including exceptional profit		US\$ 5.05	US\$ 4.55
Excluding exceptional profit		US\$ 4.72	US\$ 3.87
Average number of shares outstanding during the year		16,535,300	16,435,900

## Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

### Principal Affiliates

Trade Development Bank, Geneva • Republic National Bank of New York, New York  
Other affiliates and offices in: Athens, Beirut, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisio, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, London, Los Angeles, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Monte Carlo, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Paris, Punta del Este, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Singapore, Tokyo.







## Other Stock Markets

April 8, 1982  
(Closing prices in local currencies)

### Closing Prices, April 7, 1982

[illegible][illegible]

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<input type="checkbox"/> Brittany;	<input type="checkbox"/> the Paris area;
	<input type="checkbox"/> the mountains;
	<input type="checkbox"/> other areas.

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# Sittler Leads Flyers Over Rangers, 4-1

United Press International  
NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Flyers have quickly dispensed with the home-ice advantage in the National Hockey League playoffs.

Darryl Sittler scored two goals and aided a Philadelphia penalty-killing team that stopped five New York power plays Wednesday night, giving the Flyers a 4-1 victory over the Rangers in Game 1 of their best-of-five Stanley Cup

## NHL PLAYOFFS

playoff series. The triumph negated the home edge that both teams struggled for in the season's final weeks.

Sittler, acquired from the Toronto Maple Leafs on Jan. 19, scored his first goal to make the score 1-1 at 6:31 of the first period and added his second at 2:30 of the third for a 3-1 lead. Brian Propp and Ray Allison scored the other Philadelphia goals while Eddie Johnston scored for the Rangers.

The Rangers, who won the season series with the Flyers, 4-2-2, started well. At 3:10 of the first period Johnston poked the rebound of a Don Maloney shot past goaltender Pete Peeters — who stopped 35 shots — for a 1-0 lead. That was the last time New York controlled the game.

After a scoreless second period, Sittler took a pass from Ron Flockhart and surprised Mfo with another 35-footer.

Sittler also teamed with Allison on the Flyer penalty-killing unit, which kept the Flyers in the game in the first period when they took three penalties.

## Kings 10, Oilers 8

At Edmonton, Alberta, rookie Daryl Evans scored two goals and added two assists to lead Los Angeles to a 10-8 triumph over Edmonton, who got a goal and three assists from Wayne Gretzky. The teams established a playoff record for most goals in a single game, surpassing the 15 scored by Chicago and Montreal in 1975 and tied last year by Minnesota and Boston.

## Bruins 3, Sabres 1

At Boston, Peter McNab and Brad Park stalked Boston to a 2-0 lead, and rookie Mike Moffat, playing in his third NHL game, made it stand up with fine goaltending as Boston defeated Buffalo, 3-1.

## Islanders 8, Penguins 1

At Bryn Mawr, N.Y., Clark Gillies and Ron Trottier scored two goals each to lift the New York Islanders past Pittsburgh, 8-1. The Islanders are the regular-season champions who are in quest of their third straight Stanley Cup.

## Canadians 5, Nordiques 1

At Montreal, Mario Tremblay and Mark Napier scored two goals each to lift Montreal over Quebec, 5-1. Tremblay and Napier led a 41-shot attack while the Canadian defense relied on rugged back-checking to hold the high-scoring Nordiques to 19 shots.

## Black Hawks 3, North Stars 2

At Bloomington, Minn., Greg Fox blasted a 40-foot shot past Minnesota goalie Gilles Meloche at 3:34 of sudden death overtime to give Chicago a 3-2 victory.

## Blues 4, Jets 3

At Winnipeg, Manitoba, defenseman Guy Lapointe and left winger Brian Sutter scored third-period goals within a span of 2:45 to spark St. Louis to a 4-3 triumph and its first victory over Winnipeg.

## Canucks 5, Flames 3

At Vancouver, British Columbia, Lars Lindgren, Lars Molin, and Gary Lupul scored third-period goals to lift Vancouver past Calgary, 5-3. The triumph was only the fourth for Vancouver in 18 playoff games.

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Pat Price (2) of the Penguins checking Bill Carroll of the Islanders into the Pittsburgh goal during the New York Islanders' 8-1 victory Wednesday in the opener of their NHL playoff series.

# Noah Routs Borg in Monte Carlo

By Samuel Abt  
International Herald Tribune

MONTÉ CARLO — Playing what he admitted was impatient and bad tennis, Björn Borg was routed in the quarterfinals of the Monte Carlo Open here Thursday, losing 6-1, 6-2, to Yannick Noah.

"I didn't feel I was really in the match," Borg said. "I don't think I played too good — I missed too many easy shots."

Along with everybody else at center court, Noah agreed. "I knew he wasn't in the best shape," the Frenchman said, "and I thought he played like somebody who hadn't played in four months." Earlier, Ivan Lendl beat Balazs Taroczy, 6-0, 6-1.

## Due for Defeat

The subject of Borg's controversial vacation from tennis dominated both his and Noah's news conference, just as it has dominated conversation here since Borg was forced to enter qualifying rounds a week ago.

Tactfully, Noah said that he had not been impressed with Borg and even hinted that he took some satisfaction in beating him in the name of year-round professional players.

"I thought it was time to beat him," Noah remarked. He added that it would not have looked good for Borg to take his long layoff and then return and win six matches here, including the qualifiers.

Noah, who plays Lendl in the semifinals, hinted that once again Borg had trouble concentrating. "I realized Borg was not as patient as usual and seemed to want to finish the rallies as quickly as possible," Noah said, adding: "He was whistling between games and for a while I wondered if he was trying to win."

Looking surprised to have been accused of a frivolous life whistling, Borg insisted that he had played as well as he expected here. The clay tournament was his first match competition since last October.

"I didn't expect to win the tournament or to be unbelievably well after the long layoff," Borg insisted. "It takes time to get my strokes back."

He also insisted that his defeat was due to his tennis, not his condition. "I overhit the ball a lot," Borg said. "I have to be more patient. It's difficult to win a match when you're never in the game."

"I felt a little bit in the second set I was in the match but I usually feel outside it. At each important point, Noah came through with his serve."

Noah served 12 aces and never was in trouble after he dropped his own serve to start the match. He broke Borg's service in the second game and quickly ran out the set.

The second set offered little more resistance, and the match was over in 45 minutes.

"Do you think it's the end of Borg's reign?" Noah was asked.

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# Evolution of a National Pastime: Baseball Giving Way to Domeball

By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Now that a blizzard has temporarily buried baseball as well as much of the United States, it's fashionable to hail domed stadiums as the all-weather answer.

Even though it was an icy 28 degrees Fahrenheit (-2 Celsius) Tuesday night on the streets of Minneapolis, it was a cozy 70 degrees (21 Celsius) inside the new Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome where the Twins were opening their season.

But no matter how controlled the climate, domeball is not baseball. It never has been. It never will be.

Unfortunately, domeball is here to stay. The Metrodome is the third domed stadium in baseball, joining those in Houston and Seattle. There is talk of another being built in Toronto in maybe five years. Montreal needs only to finance the addition of the roof that was blueprinted for its Olympic Stadium.

But just because baseball is played indoors does not mean it's baseball. No sun,



## Blitzing the Falklands

By Russell Baker

UTTERLY AT SEA — The last briefing began at midnight. Apparently it will be very bad. We hit the beach. Our first assault force goes in one hour before dawn. It consists of highly mobile minicrews, sound men, still photographers, veteran war correspondents and relatives of publishers and executives who get first crack at the limited hotel space.



Baker

Groans of dismay went up throughout the armada when the briefing officer described conditions the first wave would encounter.

"This is the Falkland Islands, not San Salvador, Saigon, Beirut or even Washington, D.C.," he said, "so don't expect to find the bars or the press club open before breakfast."

For those of us in the third grimmer, the time is even worse. Phase one of the blitz was already landed 2,000 media personnel. Since the population of the Falkland Islands is only 1,800, it's assumed that every last man, woman and child will have been exhaustively interviewed before the rest of us get to them.

There is some whining about this among the younger types, greenhorns who are nervous about taking part in their first media blitz and worried that they'll disgrace themselves when things become bad. They are spending this last hour composing a petition to the chief of Media Operations, urging that 4,000 Patagonians be helicoptered over from the mainland to provide fresh subjects for interviewing.

I can't help smiling at these fledglings. They remind me of my own fear on the dawn of my first presidential news conference.

"Since there are 600 of you going into that room, and since there is only one president to interview," I told a grizzled veteran, "surely you don't need my help."

Now, after hundreds of media blitzes, I am calm about coming late to the scene. Most of the third wave are members of the elite

forces: sob sisters, foreign affairs analysts, blooded columnists. I don't mean this to sound boastful. I'm just saying we're professionals. It takes many different skills to insure success in a media blitz, even against a little place like the Falkland Islands.

Take Tuesday's operations, for instance. Everybody knows there are a lot of sheep on the island, so it's fairly certain the TV boys are going to thrust inland and photograph sheep grazing. A greenhorn would think that exhausts the sheep angle. Not the professionals.

Later Tuesday the professionals will be out there with cameras trying to get shots of sheep with funny expressions for the comic sign-off segments on the news. But that's just the beginning.

It's a lead-pipe cinch a couple of sheep are going to be run over before the day is out. That's where the feature writers move in for interviews with the weeping owner. You know that story. On television it's, "How do you feel now that your favorite sheep has died at your feet?" Or in print: "Sloan Sheep Was Child's Christmas Gift From Widowed Mom."

The commentators will take it from there. For instance: "It was only a dead sheep according to the cruel record of war, but insiders familiar with communism's ruthless program of disinformation know that in these distant island pastures the road to Moscow begins at the sheep dip."

I'll probably hold off until Wednesday and knock out a political-economic analysis, pointing out that the Falkland Islands' recent trend toward the left or the right results from the outside world's insensitivity to sheep. I'll have to wait until I get ashore to learn whether the island is trending leftward or rightward. If it's not trending either way, I might get a piece on sheep keeping in the middle of the road, though it's always seemed to me that most countries keep their sheep in the middle of the road.

In a few days the public television network boys will be down here, accusing the media of misleading people by overplaying the sheep angle. You'll catch me on the telly then confessing that I spent far too much time on the sheep story and completely ignored the vital impact of cottage industries on the islanders' attitude toward church donations.

New York Times Service

By David K. Shipley

New York Times Service

## Modern Bedouins

The Sinai Tribesman Schooled in the Desert Ways  
No Longer Finds a Ready Pupil in His Son

What is lost and what is saved is a matter of discussion around the fire of Sheikh Abdallah, a Bedouin chief of the Muzneina tribe in Dahab on the coast. He gathers with other elders at dusk, for sweet tea and evening prayers and talk, near a simple mosque they are building out of stone.

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flocks, and who can neither read nor write, is sending his 8-year-old son, Saleh, to school. But not his daughters. "The girls are supposed to be with the flocks. They will do after. They can't work. What they have to be with the flocks, if I give them an education and they marry someone without education, it will not work."

So tradition holds a certain line. Bailey said the encounter with the modern world has made no significant changes in the status of Bedouin women. Their marriages are still arranged, at least the first marriage. (A widow or a divorced woman is sometimes given a veto over subsequent matches.) The women and children still eat whatever is left over when the men and guests have finished. They still tend the flocks and gather firewood.

"When they settle in and get rid of most of their flock," Bailey said, "the women tend to stay home more, rather than go out in the field." They take to sewing for a fee, he said.

### Intricate Taboos

The enduring traditions — the intricate taboos between the sexes, the fierce sense of honor, the ritual that surrounds the receiving of a guest so that he feels like royalty even in the humblest tent — these survive, perhaps, because they give some comforting structure to the formlessness of the wilderness.

The obligations of a host are rigid. He fuses the guest to himself, he says, and he allows the guest to be the first to stop eating before the host stops, he begs the guest to stay longer and have more. The guest is under the host's protection as long as he is in the tent or hut. So important are these mores that they find their way into some of the poems that men recite to each other. One, composed in the Arabian Desert and retold in Sinai, goes, in part:

So we stopped to alight at a camp of the Shawama.  
Like vultures whose talons are lowered for prey,  
Then Mohammed Sirhan whom perfume women long for,  
Then he poured forth hot sweat that hissed round our hands,  
And stacked fatted sheep's meat high on the way.

So we ate of this bounty until we were full,  
Then, like well-watered camels, we left with a sway.  
And what will happen after the Egyptians return? If they do not provide jobs, if there are fewer tourists, the young men will not, it is assumed by their elders, return to the simple desert life. There is much talk of going to work in Saudi Arabia.

Salim Hamed Ayid, who knows the wadis and mountains around Ein Hudra as a street-wise city boy knows his back, expressed the unresolvable contradiction. He may go to Saudi Arabia, he said, but he added: "I like it here. There is no noise. Quiet."

Suleiman Atayawi, who has camels and

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"Now he goes to school, he wants to learn something," said Ashish Anayaz Salim Tarabin, 26, a fisherman at Nuweiba Tarabin who gives tourists rides on his camel.

"He doesn't want to be with the goats and the camels all the time. Now he goes to school, he wants to learn something. I like the people from other countries. They're really nice people, you know. I want to go outside to Switzerland, Sweden, America."

Yet he is also drawn to the lonely mountains. "When it rains and you go with the camels, there are nice flowers," he said with a smile.

A catalyst in this change has been school, which rarely existed for the Bedouins before the Israelis came. The Israeli military government put up buildings and paid Bedouin teachers wherever there were enough families camped.

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